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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Conduct Education in the Party's Basic Line in Accordance with the Characteristics of Pastoral Areas

- Consciousness of the basic level cadres and herdsmen in Mulei Kazakh Autonomous Hsien is raised ceaselessly and output of livestock breeding has increased for several consecutive years -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 4, 1972)

(NCNA Urumchi) The CCP Committee of Mulei Kazakh Autonomous Hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, conducts education for basic level cadres and masses of herdsmen of various nationalities in the Party's basic line in accordance with the characteristics of pastoral areas. This raises their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and promotes the development of revolution and production.

Mulei Kazakh Autonomous Hsien is a half agricultural and half pastoral hsien with nearly half of its people of Kazakh, Uighur, Han and Hui nationalities engaged in livestock breeding. They constantly move about in the several hundred large and small valleys located within a circular area east of the T'ien Shan measuring some 15,000 square kilometers. As the pastoral area is large and the herdsmen were scattered the hsien Party committee took this into consideration and, after the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, set up 200-odd study groups consisting of different numbers of households in grazing areas where herdsmen were relatively more concentrated, to develop study and mutual help activities in connection with education in the Party's basic line.

On this basis, the hsien Party committee has been again operating three study classes since last year, in which more than 500 study instructors were already trained. In this way, an extensive study instruction network has been set up within the hsien, which insures that the herdsmen could persevere in studying even under nomadic conditions and while being scattered, and makes it possible to plant the Party's basic line in the minds of the people gradually but deeply.

In the course of wandering with the herdsmen, the six study instructors of the pastoral team of Hsinhu Production Brigade, Tungfeng Commune, have adopted the method of concentrated study and instruction given at homes. They follow the team and conduct line education wherever they go. They also develop activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about present sweetness and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation through the study of Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle. This raises everybody's understanding of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and line struggle and steps up ideological and political work in the pastoral team.

In the movement of learning from Tachai, this pastoral team, developing the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, has built 13 sheds for animals in spring and winter grazing areas, constructed water ways and cultivated about a thousand mow of animal fodder bases. This has preliminarily changed the situation of raising animals by relying on nature. This year, the number of animals kept in the team increased by more than 50 percent as compared with the year 1970.

Since last year, the Party committee of Mulei Kazakh Autonomous Hsien, making use of periods when livestock production work is relatively slack, has been operating five consecutive study classes which are attended by more than 1,000 basic level cadres above the production brigade level. During their period of training these leading cadres of the communes and production brigades combine serious reading and study with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. In this way they deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line and raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In a cadres' study class, Chianapuerh, a Kazakh secretary of the Party branch of the Second Production Team of Possut'ang Ranch, used acts aimed at undermining revolutionary unity plotted by a small handful of herd owners in the team who had not been reformed well, such as their spreading of ideas of "clan relationship" and "tribal relationship," to make everybody realize that class struggle and line struggle were protracted and complex, that we must not get absorbed in production away from class struggle and line struggle and that we must grasp revolution and promote production.

Consequently, upon his return to the production team, Chianapuerh organized the cadres and commune members to study repeatedly the Party's basic line, to recall past bitterness and think about the present sweetness and to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. In this way they vigorously hit a small handful of class enemies who undermined revolutionary unity and raised the consciousness of the commune members in class struggle. As a result, the collective economy was further consolidated.

The Party committee of Mulei Kazakh Autonomous Hsien also dispatch propaganda teams deep into the production brigades and production teams in pastoral areas to publicize the Party's basic line, to help the herdsmen to operate study classes and to implement the Party's line and policies.

After a propaganda team of the Party committee arrived at Lut'angkou Production Brigade, Payangho Grazing Field, deep in the T'ien Shan, it went from tent to tent to publicize among the cadres and herdsmen the Party's basic line and its various economic policies in pastoral areas and helped the cadres and masses to draw a clear line between Chairman Mao's line and the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. With the help of the propaganda team, cadres of the production brigade, proceeding from local conditions, made unified arrangements for livestock and agricultural production and further mobilized the initiative of the masses of herdsmen.

Since the beginning of last year the herdsmen, braving snow and severe cold, have been engaging the capital construction in the grassland. They have repaired 11 livestock farms, built 300 mow of animal fodder bases and greatly increased their ability of fighting against disasters that endanger the animals. This year, the number of animals kept in the production brigade has increased by 50 percent as compared with the year 1970.

As a result of the extensive development of education in the Party's basic line, the excellent situation in pastoral areas is further developed and output of livestock production has been on the increase for three consecutive years since 1970. The number of various animals kept in the hsien during this year has achieved a net increase of 38.6 percent over that of 1970.

* * *

POWER GENERATION

An Effective Measure for Insuring All-Round Fulfillment of State Plans

- Experience of Liaoyüan Power Generation Plant in doggedly maintaining "small target" competition

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 4, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The masses have an extremely great socialist initiative; but should this initiative be mobilized? Development of socialist labor emulation is one of the important means.

Lenin pointed out: "At present when the socialist government is in power, our task is to organize emulation." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "We must engage in labor emulation and foster labor heroes and model workers." At present some of the leaders of enterprises confuse socialist labor emulation with "championitis" and "reward in command." They dare not promote and dare not organize socialist labor emulation. This is an indication of the influence of the extreme "leftist" ideas advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. We must eliminate "Leftist" and rightist interference with emulation in the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style under the command of proletarian politics, push forward the movement of increasing production and practicing economy through socialist labor competition to increase output, improve quality, promote safety, increase variety and lower consumption, fully develop the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses of workers, and strive to achieve the all-round fulfillment of state plans this year.

During the past 17 years Liaoyüan Power Plant has been doggedly developing labor emulation and has achieved outstanding results in increasing production and practicing economy. Their practice demonstrates that an additional advantage of the development of socialist labor emulation is the achievement of strengthened enterprise management. This experience is worthy of attention and study.

*

Why is it that Liaoyüan Power Generation Plant of Kirin Province could achieve all-round fulfillment of state plans for 17 consecutive years? Why is it that its power output for the first half of this year could exceed the plan by 3.3 percent? Why is it that its rate of coal consumption per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated could be 10 grams lower than that specified in the plan? Why is it that it could maintain an advanced standard in the principal economic and technical targets when compared with other power generating plants of the same type in other parts of the country? One of the important experiences is: Liaoyüan Power Plant perseveres in developing labor emulation which assigns the "big targets" set forth in state plans to the squads and teams and to individuals as "small targets."

"Small Target" Competition Is Born in the Practice of Production

At the beginning, this plant was also like other plants. It only handed downward whatever tasks the state assigned it and did not have any specific measures for the squads, teams and workers to attain the targets. One year, the rate of coal consumption suddenly fell by 66 grams as compared with the previous year, but the following year the plan for lowering the rate of coal consumption was not fulfilled. However, they could not find the cause of this change of rate of coal consumption. The workers thought this was "trial and error in the dark and results are unknown until the end of the year" and was not the best policy.

To change this situation the boiler shop assigned such items which affected boiler efficiency as cinder, combustible soot, carbon dioxide content, temperature of smoke, heat loss, rate of electric consumption of the blower, etc., to the squads, teams and individuals according to their practical experience, as specific economic and technical targets for insuring the fulfillment of state plans. It also developed competitions and conducted appraisals in this connection.

Then the turbine shop, electric shop, heating shop, fuel shop and repair shop, etc., also adopted similar methods according to the characteristics of their mode of production to conduct competitions. In this way, socialist labor emulation was under way throughout the plant for the fulfillment of big targets set forth in state plans. The workers called this "small target" competition.

This practice changed the past situation of "not knowing where to direct our efforts," directed the socialist initiative of the masses to the concrete target of building socialism, and quickly changed the situation of production: The heat efficiency of the boiler was increased from 68 percent in 1953 to 92.2 percent, the rate of coal consumption was reduced from 614 grams in 1953 to 478 grams and all the old and new equipment in the plant exceeded the designed performance. During the past 17 years this plant conserved a total of 985,000 tons of coal for the state, an amount exceeding the average coal consumption of this plant over a period of three years.

"Small Target" Competition Is Firmly Upheld in the Struggle between the Two Lines

During the great proletarian cultural revolution when the workers in the plant repudiated "techniques first" and "material incentive" pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in an attempt to lead socialist labor emulation to the capitalist road, this plant was disturbed by "leftist" ideas such as "spirit to replace matter" and "politics may overrule everything else" spread by these swindlers. This brought "small target" competitions in the plant to a halt for a period of time.

Thus records of competitions were discarded, three-in-one competition management groups were disbanded, the system of planned inspection and repair of equipment ceased to be carried out, and some of the posts gave up practices which were proved to be effective in "small target" competitions. This affected production greatly: "The "small target" of combustible cinder increased from one percent to six percent and this alone increased the rate of coal consumption per kilowatt-hour by 10 grams. At this rate 5,800 tons of coal would be wasted in a year.

Practice educated the broad masses of workers and made them realize more clearly that "small target" competition was an effective way of mobilizing the socialist initiative of the masses, a powerful measure for insuring the fulfillment of state plans, and that we must persistently continue "small target" competitions in the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to do so, leadership of the plant further stepped up education of the workers in ideology and the line to enable everybody to understand fully the political significance of labor competition and the relationship of the fulfillment of our own "small targets" with the fulfillment of the big targets in the state plans and with the great aim of building socialism. The workers pledged: "We had rather sweat beside the boiler than lose a gram of coal or a kilowatt-hour of electricity" and further stirred up the wave of "small target" competition.

Thus, the turbine shop improved its way of operation, the fuel shop improved its way of taking ash samples and the chemical shop achieved prompt analysis. The boiler shop operated on four shifts and lowered the increased "small target" of combustible cinder from six percent to four percent. After studying and applying this experience, the First Operation Squad again lowered the "small target" of combustible cinder to three percent. The plant promptly summed up the advanced operating procedures of these two squads and popularized them in all squads, teams and boilers throughout the plant. This lowered the "small target" of combustible cinder of this plant as a whole to under one percent. In this way the rate of coal consumption during the first half of this year was reduced to 10 grams lower than that specified in the state plan; and the lowest rate of coal consumption in history was created.

"Small Target" Competition Promotes Safe Production

Electric accident is one of the major disasters in industrial production. Safe production in power generation plants is not only the basis for insuring the fulfillment of state plans in its own industry but also an important factor for insuring the normal production and fulfillment of state plans in many other sectors. In the competitions leading members of the power generation plant vigorously grasped safe production, summed up laws governing accidents and listed the elimination of errors in operation and of abnormalities and breakdown of equipment as important parts of the content of "small target" competitions to heighten the sense of responsibility of the workers as masters of the plant.

Repairmen of the plant firmly upheld the system of planned inspection, repair and routine maintenance of their equipment to keep it in perfect working condition. According to regulations, the balance of air suction machines with an amplitude of less than ten degrees is considered all right, but repairmen lowered it to eight degrees. They said: "The higher the standard of inspection and repair, the better the operation and the more dependable the production." So they continued to inspect and carry out repairs carefully and refused to hand over the equipment until three degrees was reached. In this way the amplitude of rotation of all principal machines in the plant such as electric generators and turbines, etc., was kept below one or two degrees during the past decade or so.

As for the boilers which had almost a thousand valves and several thousand welding seams, the repairmen succeeded in eliminating leaks and the workers succeeded in starting the machines on the first try after inspection or repair. During the past four years, more than 50 accidents were nipped in the bud. In the meantime, among the 35 squads and teams in the plant, 28 have maintained a record of safe production for more than ten years--among the latter, 17 have maintained the record for 12 years. Furthermore, there has never been one single major accident in this plant during the past 18 years.

This plant realizes in the course of practice that to develop labor emulation penetratingly and persistently we must strengthen ideological and political work, ceaselessly raise the socialist consciousness of the workers and give spiritual and material rewards to the advanced collectives and individuals who have distinguished themselves in competitions.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

The Olunchun People Today

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1972)

In a dense forest deep in the mountainous northern frontier of the motherland, a new dimension in living is developing for the Olunchun people--one of the smallest national minorities in China.

Before the liberation, under the cruel oppression of historical reactionary ruling classes, the Olunchun population has dwindled to less than 2,000 people. For the whole year round they led a hard life hunting on the Greater and Lesser Hsingan Ranges. After the liberation, because of the great concern shown by the Party and government for the Olunchun people, they were again helped to settle down in 1953. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Olunchun people have stepped into a bright and glorious socialist era.

Hsino commune in Hsünk'o hsien, Heilungkiang Province, is one of the new villages built for the Olunchun people to settle down in. In the past 19 years, the Olunchun people in this new village who knew nothing about farming at the beginning have initially carried out agricultural mechanization. From the former uncertain single economy of hunting, they have become prosperous in hunting as well as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing. From a hopeless situation bordering on extinction they have stepped on the broad road of national prosperity and development. At present, production here is developing year after year, the economy is growing more prosperous year after year, and the living standard is improving year after year.

From Knowing Nothing About Farming to Initially Carrying Out Agricultural Mechanization

Harvesting season has come to Hsino commune, one could see Olunchun drivers steering their tractors and huge combine harvesters speeding on the fields, and bear the roar of winnowing machines in the concrete-surfaced grain drying yards and the hums of machine from the small power plants of the commune. Mechanization has initially been realized in farming as well as non-farming operations in this commune.

The Olunchun people in Hsino commune began to learn farming after they settled down. At the beginning, they planted only 75 mow of land mainly to satisfy their demand for vegetable and to provide fodder for their horses. They still had to depend on the state for their annual supply of grain which had to be hauled a long distance over endless mountain trails of the Lesser Hsingan Range. In order to help the Olunchun people develop agricultural production rapidly, the state on the 10th anniversary of their settling down in 1963 presented Hsino commune with its first tractor, helped to train its first tractor operator, and enabled the Olunchun people to use advanced agricultural machines to expand their farming area. In 1964, Hsino commune for the first time had surplus grain to sell to the state.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Olunchun commune members of Hsino commune have, together with commune members of the Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Dahur and Owenk nationalities who settled down before or after them, used the capital accumulated to buy a number of agricultural machines including two tractors, a hand-guided tractor, a big combine harvester, a large threshing machine, and a large number of semi-mechanized agricultural tools. The commune members have also built a reservoir as well as some other water conservation installations, reclaimed a large tract of waterlogged land, and enabled the arable area to be enlarged to 6,900 mow. Last year, total grain yield reached 1,300,000 catties, and apart from putting aside sufficient grain, horse fodder, seeds and grain reserves, they sold 520,000 catties of grain to the state, which was more than the total grain output of the commune in 1965.

Last year, commune members of various nationalities in Hsino commune trial planted for the first time 60 mow of rice in the cold and elevated region, and they were able to taste for the first time rice grown by themselves.

From a Single Economy of Hunting to Diversified Economy

Before they settled down, hunting used to constitute the sole production activity of the Olunchun people. Now, apart from continuing with the development of hunting production and energetically undertaking agricultural development, diversified economy is also developed in a flourishing manner.

There is also a very great change in the style of hunting. In the past, animals caught would be slaughtered indiscriminatingly, whether they were rare or plentiful, by the Olunchun people, who never bothered with raising a single one of them. Since 1959, in order to protect rare wild life resources, they changed their method to trapping with regard to such a rare wild animal as the elephant-deer, and tried to raise and breed them. At present the commune is raising 79 head of horse-deer in its deer farm, with the majority of them trapped in recent years. For the past several years, this commune has also given away more than 50 head of horse-deer in support of outside communes and production brigades. Once each year, they cut the antlers of the herd of deer raised by them and obtain on an average a harvest of over 1,100 taels of deer antlers. Last year, the commune sold over 1,300 taels of deer antlers to the state valued at more than 45,000 yuan.

Livestodk breeding is also being rapidly developed by the Olunchun commune members. Since the beginning of 1964, the commune has set up a livestock team and at present more than 220 head of cattle and horses are bred. In recent years, livestock breeding personnel have brought in fine stud horses from outside for cross-breeding with local Olunchun stock, and they have bred a new breed of horse with strong drawing power, ability to withstand cold and fleetness of foot. They have also sent some of them in support of outside communes and production brigades.

There is also a development in pig raising and poultry raising. Last year the commune also started bee-keeping, and this year, it is also raising fish. The Olunchun people are also making use of rainy days or their free time to go to the hills to gather such hill products as edible fungi, hazel nuts, mushrooms, and medicinal herbs.

The flourishing development of diversified economy has given support to state and socialist constructions, added to the collective incomes of the communes and production brigades as well as the incomes of individual commune members and their families. The Olunchun people have also built in their deep forest such small industries as grain processing, electricity generating and agricultural machine repairs.

From the Hopeless Situation Bordering on Extinction to Stepping on the Broad Road of Prosperity

In the dark days before the liberation, the Olunchun people had to spend their time in the depths of the dense forests of the Greater and Lesser Hsingan Ranges all the year round, chasing and hunting wild animals. During the day, they would make their way across mountains and rivers, and at night, young and old, the whole family would crawl into a "shed" built of branches and birch bark and huddle together before a fire to past long fretful night.

Now the Olunchun commune members of Hsino commune are living in new houses with electric lighting, and enjoying a life with warm clothes to wear and plenty to eat. In the homes of the commune members, instead of birch bark vessels and containers they are using wooden household utensils and products of metal and aluminum. In place of things made with animal skin to protect themselves against the cold, they have various types of clothings and blankets. In the past, when making their skin garment, the Olunchun people did not even have thread, and had to use dog gut. Now, of the 61 Olunchun commune member households in the whole commune, some 18 households have sewing machines. Watches and bicycles are no longer novelties to the Olunchun people. Almost all the commune households have installed a rediffusion loudspeaker or acquired a radio.

Following the development of production and the economic prosperity, the public capital accumulation of Hsino commune is daily increasing, and the income of the commune members has universally increased. Last year, total income from sideline production amounted to 320,000 yuan, or some three times that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution. The distribution for an able-bodied laborer last year came to about 800 to 900 yuan, and for an ordinary laborer about 700 to 800 yuan. At present, the commune has a collective accumulation of 800,000 yuan, and there is also an amount of more than 50,000 yuan collective savings in the bank. Collective economy is growing stronger by the day, and the livelihood of the people is improving every year.

Before the liberation, the Olunchun people were almost all illiterate. At present there are primary and middle schools in Hsino commune, and education is provided free for all Olunchun children. Several Olunchun youths have also entered technical institutes. The cultural life of the commune members is

also very active. Each year, on festival days, the young people of Olunchun and other nationalities would stage various cultural and theatrical shows. In their spare time after work, the young people are always fond of playing basketball and table tennis. This year, the commune has also bought its own motion picture projector, and the hsien is helping them to train the first Olunchun projectionist.

Before settling down, adverse living conditions had caused the trend of a population drop among the Olunchun people year after year. At present, Hsino commune has established a medical center and the Olunchun people have their own medical personnel and their own cooperative clinics. Such vicious contagious diseases as smallpox, typhus, cholera and bubonic plague, which historically had taken a heavy toll of countless Olunchun lives have all been virtually stamped out, and there is also a marked reduction in common diseases and local diseases. After settling down for 19 years, the Olunchun population in Hsino commune has doubled.

Today, the Olunchun people, like the people of other nationalities in China, enjoy equal political rights. A number of them have become Party members and Communist Youth League members, and there are Olunchun representatives in the revolutionary committees at various levels of the province, hsien and communes.

- NCNA Reporter

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LAKE AREAS

800-Li Lake T'ungt'ing Basks in the Sun

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1972)

North of Hunan, in the middle reaches of the Yangtze, is a great district more than 17,000 square kilometers in area called 800-li T'ungt'ing, which includes along its shore line the ten hsien of Milo, Yüehyang, Hsiangyin, Huajung, Nan hsien, Anhsiang, Ch'angte, Hanshou, Iyang and Yüanchiang.

Along the shore of Lake T'ungt'ing stretches a 1,000-li long levee protecting the life and safety of 6,000,000 inhabitants. On the levee are sets of mechanical and electrical irrigation and drainage stations, and many sluice gates and ducts connected to thousands of ditches inside the flats. Outside the levee, stretching in an endless line, is a forest belt for breaking the waves, growing luxuriantly.

In autumn, both within and outside the levee is an endless expanse of golden water rippling in the paddy fields and the dazzling glow of silver glittering in the cotton fields. Lotus cupules are heavy and laden, and by the shore, rush flowers are blooming in clusters. Fishing vessels slice through the waves with their sails flying and trucks race along the top of the levee provide a lovely composition of a colorful picture folio of a fine harvest. On the basis of ten continuous years of bumper harvests, the ten hsien along the shore of the lake are about to score another bumper harvest this year.

Looking at the 1,000-li long levee, the people could never forget the frequent floods of the former society when the levee crumbled and flat land was innudated.

In 1935, when Lake T'ungt'ing overflowed, more than 1,300 flats were innudated, more than 4,000,000 people were victimized and over 37,500 people were drowned. In Anyung No. 1 flat in Anhsiang hsien alone, more than 400 people drowned and some 15 families perished with them.

After the liberation, a new chapter was opened in the history of Lake T'ungt'ing.

For the past 20 years and more, people along the shore of the lake, by struggling arduously, have continued to strengthen construction on the levee and turned more than 600 broken flats into more than 110 big flats. They have repaired and constructed more than 4,800 li, built five large reclamation areas for storing and diverting water, and effectively stored more than 8,900,000,000 cubic meters of water. The line of the levee is greatly shortened as compared with the past, and the water system has been given reasonable regulation. Most of the levee is covered with rock and cement slabs and a permanent retaining wall has been built.

While repairing and building the levee, people along the shore of the lake have at the same time also carried out energetically such construction projects as power irrigation and drainage, linking up the system of ditches and building of stable and high yield fields. At present, more than 6,100 irrigation and drainage stations and more than 5,000 sluice gates of all sizes have been constructed. They have strung more than 7,600 li of a high-tension cable, opened and dredged more than 28,000 ditches and waterways. Countless ditches, small ditches and crude ditches are woven into a shimmering irrigation network.

Surrounded by water on all sides, the flats of Anhsiang hsien are old and low lying. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have increased the height and thickness on more than 400 li of the anti-flood levee, repaired more than 10,000 li of irrigation and drainage ditches, built more than 20,000 new water conservation facilities and completed more than 85,000,000 cubic meters of earth and masonry work, all of which were equivalent to three quarters of the volume of construction completed over the past 18 years. The whole hsien has initially completed linking the whole system of ditches together, separated irrigation from drainage, turned the farmland into patterned fields with ribbons of trees to stimulate the rapid development of agricultural production. On the basis of topping the targets of the "Program" for two years in succession, the per-mow yield of grain in this hsien last year exceeded 1,000 catties with prosperity in all lines of endeavor, and it became an advanced unit in Hunan Province.

The construction of levee and flats and the installation of irrigation and drainage in the T'ungt'inghu district have withstood the tests of countless floods and droughts since 1955, and demonstrated more and more of their power. Some 70 percent of the fields belonging to the ten hsien along the lake have realized guaranteed harvests in spite of flooding and drought.

The broad masses of cadres and masses along the shore of the lake, by seriously implementing Chairman Mao's policy "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," have energetically struggled for prosperity in all lines of endeavor as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing. In 1971, in the two hsien of Anhsiang and Milo, the average per-mow yield of grain topped 1,000 catties, with the highest output from fertile field reaching over 2,600 catties. The highest per-mow yield in cotton reached more than 410 catties. Grain and cotton generally showed an increase of 50 percent over those before the great cultural revolution. There was also a very big development in pig raising, fishing, forestry, and production of lotus seed, and hemp.

In order to develop agricultural production, the cadres and people of Hsiangyin hsien are vigorously grasping the struggle between the two lines, and by guaranteeing that there would be sufficient labor for the agricultural front, have continued to make innovation on the former system of farming, and raised the per unit area yield. In 1965, the per-mow yield of grain was only slightly more than 500 catties, but by 1971, it reached 942 catties.

The workers of the Chünshan Tea Farm, by criticizing the fallacy that "good tea could not be mass produced" and relying on their own efforts and arduous struggle, have built an aqueduct over the fabled "Twelve-spiral head dress of Hsiangchi," and led water from Lake T'ungt'ing to irrigate 1,000 mow of tea garden. Last year, the production of good quality tea increased from the 40,000 to 50,000 catties before the great cultural revolution to more than 117,000 catties in a single leap.

The area planted to lotus seed, a special product of Hunan, has also been greatly enlarged, and the people have also strengthened management over it. Its yield has increased from 14,000 and more piculs in 1965 to more than 25,000 piculs.

Apart from large and medium fish farms operated by the state, the majority of the communes in the ten hsien along the shore of the lake all have their own small fish farms. Following the development of scientific fish breeding technique and the high degree of mechanization in trawling, fish production is increasing yearly. Last year, the ten hsien produced more than 477,000 piculs of fresh fish.

On the basis of realizing mechanization and semi-mechanization in irrigation and drainage, threshing, processing of agricultural sideline production and plant protection, the ten hsien and the eleven state farms along the shore of the lake have increased its machine-farmed area to more than 25 percent of the arable area. An agricultural machinery repairing network has been set up at the two levels of the hsien and the commune as well as part of the production brigades. People along the shore of the lake are marching boldly on the road of mechanization.

Huako commune in Nan hsien is a banner leading an advance on mechanization for the people along the lake. This commune has a population of 32,000 people and more than 41,000 mow of farmland. It has already eight large power irrigation and drainage stations, more than 120 irrigation and drainage machines, 28 tractors, 4 motor boats, as well as countless agricultural tools. The whole commune has realized mechanical and electrical irrigation and drainage for all the farmland in the commune, and the machine-farmed area has reached 83 percent. Machines and electricity are used to a large extent in plant protection, transportation, and processing of agricultural sideline production.

The mechanization of farming has greatly increased labor productivity and guaranteed intensive farming as well as stable and high yields in agriculture. Grain production has been increasing for several consecutive years in Kuako commune. In 1971, the per-mow yield reached 1,202 catties, and a rapid development was also scored in such industries as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing.

In order to accelerate the realization of agricultural mechanization, electrification and full use of natural resources in the lake region, the people along the shore of the lake have been actively developing local industry.

Plant after plant are springing up like bamboo sprouts after a rainfall, and rising up all around the 800-li T'ungt'ing.

Turning the pages of history on the hardship in Lake T'ungt'ing, the people are able to see clearly that in the past the people there were not only seriously victimized by floods, but also suffered greatly from schistosomiasis.

With the red sun shining over 800-li T'ungt'ing and under the wise leadership and the concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, for the past twenty years and more, group after group of those suffering from schistosomiasis have regained their health, and tract after tract of "high snail density" area have become "snail-free" areas. The plague infested lake area of former days, when there was not a sign of human habitation, has now become a vigorous and prosperous socialist new countryside.

An enormous change is taking place everywhere in the 800-li T'ungt'ing. But what has been the most profound change of all? It has been the people, the people who labor and fight for the revolution.

Since 1951, labor model T'ang Ch'un-yin has been carrying out experiments for fine harvests in cotton production. By 1971, the per-mow yield of ginned cotton in the 4 mow of experimental field he planted came to 418 catties, or some 20 times that before the liberation. Last year, the production brigade where he settled planted 1,400 mow to cotton with an average per-mow yield of 125 catties.

Labor model Li Kuang-ch'ing has always been searching for the law governing rice production. Last year the 2.8 mow of experimental field he planted produced 2,606 catties a mow. On an average, the per-mow yield of rice came to 1,531 catties. He said, "Working in the field, one must bear in mind the affairs of the world. Farming for the revolution, we can never be satisfied even if the per-mow yield reaches 2,000 to 3,000 catties."

The older generation is glowing with vitality and the younger generation is maturing and growing up. Chu Szu-tuan, a young woman of 23, is one of the many educated young people settling down and making her home in 800-li T'ungt'ing. For the past eight years, under the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the diligent training of the poor and lower-middle peasants, she has taken root in the soil, blossomed and matured. At present, she is a member of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee and a standing member of the CCP Yuanchiang Hsien Committee.

Such fine people are leading the broad masses of people and battling on the various fronts of 800-li T'ungt'ing.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macau Celebrate 23rd Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1972)

workers, peasants, fishermen, students, industrialists, merchants and other patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao have held meetings, get-togethers and soirees over the past few days to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the tremendous achievements of the great motherland in the socialist revolution and construction.

a festive atmosphere has prevailed in both hongkong and macao, with five-star red flags fluttering over streets, fishing ports and villages. on high buildings hung huge streamers, reading "long live the great people's republic of china exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

in hongkong, about 2,000 representatives of the compatriots from all walks of life held a celebration rally on the morning of october 1. yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, and chi feng, vice-director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, spoke at the rally. more than 1,000 representatives of the compatriots of all circles in macao held a rally on the same day to celebrate national day.

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency gave a national day reception on the afternoon of september 30. attending the reception were more than 800 representatives of the patriotic compatriots of all circles in hongkong, and diplomatic officials, trade representatives and correspondents of friendly countries in hongkong and foreign friends, and also officials of the british authorities in hongkong.

during the jubilant days, the patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao held photograph exhibitions reflecting the achievements of the motherland in the socialist revolution and construction.

cultural workers and amateur troupes of workers, peasants, fishermen and students have given theatrical performances in celebration of national day.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Beautiful South China City Forges Ahead

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 2, 1972)

the 2,100-year-old city of kueilin in south china's kwangsi has become a new industrial centre while maintaining its surpassing beauty with its landscape ranking first in china.

total industrial output value in 1971 was 200 times the figure for 1949, the year of liberation, and 3.9 times the 1965 amount. the number of workers is now more than 100 times the pre-liberation figure.

the city had only four small factories and a few handicraft undertakings before 1949. now it has a total of 260 factories and is producing rolled steel, machine tools, tyres, pumps, chemical fertilizer, electric motors, high and low pressure valves, transistor radios, meters and instruments, medicine and canned food. among them, the key ones were added during the third five-year plan (1966-1970).

the achievement stems from national support and hard work by the city's workers, cadres and technicians. workers of the kueilin iron and steel plant built a 1,700 square metre converter workshop themselves in 1966. they manufactured the body for the pure oxygen top-blown converters and a travelling crane. after two years of hard effort, they began to produce steel. they then made a small blast furnace and set up a steel-rolling workshop. the city, which had to bring in even nails before liberation, now has its own iron and steel.

using local material, more than 60 neighbourhood factories have been set up to turn out 80 varieties of products, including water pumps for trucks, tubs for mines, hand drills and bearings. total value of neighbourhood industry in 1971 was 45 per cent above 1970's.

the city is well-known for its cassia trees and kueilin, -- cassia forests in chinese, -- was named for this. however, due to the kuomintang reactionary rule, there were no longer cassia trees in the city when it was liberated. cassia trees were planted after liberation and the city was again studded with the fragrant trees. people started a perfume factory to extract the essence of the cassia flower. production of the factory in 1971 was four times the 1965 figure.

the city area has been expanded from the pre-liberation 22 square kilometres to 54 kilometres. cement roads replaced mud paths. new book stores, department stores and hotels line the main streets in the city.

dormitories, hospitals and schools were built in the city proper and its outskirts. a broad highway runs along the lichiang river, a famous scenic spot. a new bridge spanning the river replaced the former broken one.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Industrial Center Makes New Progress

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 3, 1972)

workers and cadres in liaoning province, a north china heavy industrial center, have made new progress in production this year by carrying out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". output of 22 major industrial products showed marked increases from january to august this year. they cover pig iron, steel, rolled steel, motor vehicles, metallurgical and mining equipment, heavy-duty machine tools and electric motors, tractors, crude oil, sulphuric acid, and such light industrial products as bicycles, sewing machines and chemical fibre. a steady rise in quality and lowering of consumption of raw material were also achieved. 765 new products were produced in the first half of this year. new technology and new technique have been introduced.

the principle of taking steel as the key link in building industry and giving priority to opening mines was carried out more consciously by all following criticism of revisionism and rectification of working style and eduction in ideology and political line sponsored by party organizations. leading members of the anshan iron and steel complex went into the mines to make investigations, and adopted measures to strengthen mine-stripping. this prompted its five large iron mines to increase output. penchi iron and steel company, by tapping the production potential of old mines and speeding up the building of new ones, increased ore output from january to august by 25.76 per cent over the same period of last year.

a number of small iron mines have gone into operation in the province since the beginning of this year. small iron mines have been set up in chinchou, and fushun, formerly described as having no "iron deposits".

propelled by the iron and steel industry, the machine-building, petroleum, chemical, power,, and light industries have also raised output.

TEA PRODUCTION

Central China Province Expands Tea-Growing

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 3, 1972)

tea is now grown on 92,000 hectares in 95 counties in hunan province, china's major tea producer in the central part of the country. only some 30 counties grew this shrub in the early post-liberation years.

tea output in 1971 was 2.5 times the early post-liberation figure. by august this year the province has purchased more from the tea growers than planned for this period. it was ten per cent above the same period last year.

the mild climate, plentiful rainfall and fertile soil of hunan make it a good tea grower. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at various levels have developed tea production parallel with grain. the peasants were helped with loans and farm tools from the state. some of their harvests were purchased in advance. new equipment and techniques were introduced. prices of tea were re-adjusted to protect the interests of the growers.

relying on the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes, the local tea growers have turned barren slopes into thriving tea gardens. over 12,000 were set up during the cultural revolution, covering an area of 49,200 hectares. over 7,300 hectares were added in taochiang county alone in less than three years.

the per hectare yield in many older tea gardens has been raised as a result of measures of renovation, better picking and application of insecticides. the tanshan production brigade in lienyuan county in 1971 registered an average of 1.35 tons per hectare, three times the 1965 figure. lienyuan is a traditional tea centre.

machines have cut the number of hours of work and given better tea. many machines were provided by the state, while the growers made quite a few themselves.

RIVER CONTROL

Harnessed River in East China Province Helps Bring Record Harvest

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 3, 1972)

counties along the scenic fuchun river in east china's chekiang province reported grain output of 6.75 to 7.5 tons per hectare in 1971, the total output and per hectare yield, being three times the amounts of the early post-liberation period.

this year's spring grain and early rice crops were even higher than those of last year, a good autumn rice harvest is in sight. similar progress has been made in forestry, animal husbandry, rural side-line production and fisheries.

with the 70-kilometre long meandering river, conditions are favourable for agriculture in the river valley which has mild weather and ample rainfall. however, under reactionary kuomintang rule, water conservancy works fell into disrepair. during the rainy season, the river overflowed, inundating farmland on the banks. the receding water left a layer of sand on the fields. drought set in after the rainy season. grain output was low and the people lived in poverty.

in the 23 years since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants have built 400 kilometres of dykes, dug 3,000 kilometres of irrigation ditches and canals, and put up more than 3,000 electric pumping stations. soil improvement and other measures turned 13,000 hectares of former sandy land into good paddy fields. a good part of the paddy fields can give high stable yields despite excessive rain or drought.

old people remembered that a big flood in 1923 inundated large tracts of farmland and caused countless houses to collapse. in 1969 the same area was hit by a severe flood rarely seen in the area in a century but the people wrested a good harvest.

the commune's collective strength was demonstrated in course of building water control projects. over the past years, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two counties along the river, fuyang and tunglu, have conducted mass campaigns to harness the river. in every winter and spring since 1966, some 100,000 peasants from different communes took part in water conservancy construction. in building the 35-kilometre-long south irrigation canal, seven communes dug 29 tunnels totalling 3.5 kilometres in length and built 360 bridges and sluice gates, completing the canal in one year and a half instead of the three

years scheduled. two big power stations, the hsinanchiang and the fuchunchiang, have been put up by the state since 1958. completion of the hsinanchiang dam created a 500-square kilometre man-made lake which has a storage capacity of 17,800 million cubic metres. the two stations not only bring the flood under control, but provide cheap electric power.

all this has enabled the poor and lower-middle peasants along the river to shift the traditional single crop system to double or even triple. the multiple-cropping index has reached 240 per cent. they breed fish in the rivers, ponds and reservoirs and planted mulberry, tea, fruit and timber trees on the river banks and hillsides. the output of silkworm cocoons, tea, fresh water products and pigs in 1971 increased three to nine times compared with 1949. over 50 per cent of the income of the communes is derived from side-line production.

the growing strength of the commune's collective economy has brought about a higher degree of mechanized farming along the fuchun river. today the 74 communes in tunglu and fuyang have over 71,000 farm machines, including tractors, rice transplanters, electric threshers, pumps, and powered insecticide-sprayers. threshing has been mechanized or semi-mechanized. irrigation, food processing and fodder crushing are all done by electric machines. acreage of tractor-ploughed land has been expanded. high-voltage transmission lines run for 1,475 kilometres. electricity has come to 990 of the 994 production brigades in the two counties, and 95 per cent of the peasant households have electric lighting.

NATURAL DISASTERS

China Overcomes Serious Natural Disasters and Expect Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

china expects a good harvest this year after overcoming severe natural disasters which are among the worst in many years. it will be good harvest for eleven years in a row.

this year most parts of northern china and some parts of southern china were hit by serious drought, while a number of areas were hit by low temperature, heavy rain, windstorms and hail.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, by the collective strength of the people's communes and with state assistance, rural cadres and commune

members worked in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and showed the impact of the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, in defeating the natural adversities.

output of wheat, early rice and other summer crops topped last year's. the standing autumn-ripening grain crops are doing well in most parts of the country. cotton and oil-bearing crops promise good harvests and output of sugar beet and sugar cane, bast fibre crops and tobacco is expected to go up by wide margins.

new ditches, wells and reservoirs were built from this spring through autumn in hopei province, north china, to combat drought. three counties in the southern part of the province raised average wheat yield on 66,000 hectares to over three tons per hectare, as against the 2.2 tons per hectare in 1971. grain and cotton are expected to yield good harvests this autumn despite the drought.

in central china's honan province, 2.7 million hectares of farmland were irrigated by the big, medium and small reservoirs, hundreds of thousands of pump wells and projects diverting water from the lower reaches of the yellow river. the irrigated crops are doing well, promising a good harvest despite the prolonged drought. many of the irrigation projects were built in the past few years. the province's irrigated area stood at 1.4 million hectares only in 1965.

in coastal shantung province, over half a million hectares in five administrative regions and the tsinan municipality were irrigated with yellow river water and have produced a good harvest of wheat this year. irrigation projects built in other rivers as well as reservoirs, pump wells and ponds also played an important role in fighting against the drought. autumn crops on 1.2 million hectares irrigated by pump wells are growing well.

in southern china, efforts to defeat drought, water-logging, windstorms and hail yielded successful results. kiangsu and anhwei provinces along the yangtze river reported a bigger harvest of summer crops and early rice this year than last year. output of rape-seed rose considerably and the standing crops promise a good autumn harvest. good harvests are expected on the plains of hupeh, hunan, kwangtung, chekiang and szechwan provinces after overcoming natural adversities.

rural party organizations and revolutionary committees have raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies through the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and through education in ideology and political line. leading cadres joined the masses in combatting natural disasters, helping solve problems whenever they arose.

the general principle for developing the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", was carried out. different trades were organized to support agriculture. under unified state planning, many localities built a number of large, medium and small water control works and small plants with a view to stepping up water conservancy construction and farming mechanization. factories in peking, tientsin, shanghai, wuhan and other cities sent farm machinery and pumps to the countryside to help in the struggle against drought and other natural adversities. office workers, students and armymen in many areas contributed their shares in wresting harvests from the teeth of natural disasters.

great attention has been paid by rural party organizations and revolutionary committees to carrying out the principles and policies for the people's commune in the present stage, particularly the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work". the relation between the revolution and production and the relation between the state, collective and individual have been handled correctly. this has brought the initiative of the masses for socialism into fuller play and expedited the development of production. in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", a rational arrangement has been made for developing a diversified economy of forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries while firmly grasping grain production.

TROPICAL CROPS

Hainan Island Expands Acreage under Tropical Crops

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 2, 1972)

rubber and palm plantations are now found in all parts of hainan in south china, thanks to the efforts of the chinese government since liberation. the acreage under sisal, pepper, coffee, citronella grass and tropical fruit has also expanded on this second largest island in china.

there were only a few private-owned small rubber estates on hainan before 1949. a number of state rubber plantations and farms growing tropical crops were established following a government survey of the island's potential made soon after the founding of the people's republic. the people's communes, while growing cereal crops, also put large tracts under tropical crops.

hainan's development was speeded up in recent years with the arrival of large numbers of educated young people.

led by party committees at all levels on the island and the kwangchow production and construction corps of the people's liberation army, the land reclamation fighters, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people launched a mass campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they cleared large areas of wasteland to plant rubber trees.

tapping has started in many of the rubber plantations opened by the production and construction corps. rubber trees planted by the communes and their production brigades are maturing.

the party committees at all levels work to develop a diversified economy by ensuring production of foodgrain and rubber and other tropical crops.

the acreage put under sisal, oil palm, pepper, fruit and other crops has grown annually in recent years. with the application of fertilizer and artificial pollination, output of palm oil has risen markedly in many plantations.

factories have been established throughout the island to process latex, sisal, palm oil and essential oils. as output grows, hainan island is supplying china's industry with more and more raw materials.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Li Teh-sheng and Wang Meng Meet Albanian Delegation of Physical Culture and Sports Commission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all comrades on the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by comrade veiz lelo, chairman of the commission.

albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including yao hsiao-cheng, wang ming-hsiu and kuo lei.

Chinese Swimming Team Back in Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

the chinese swimming team with chien ta-yueh as its leader and wang kuan-ying as its deputy leader returned here today after a friendly visit to albania.

on its arrival in peking, the team was greeted by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Chairman of Council of Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

stanko todorov, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria, sent a message on september 30 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend festive greetings to you, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. i avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendship between the bulgarian and chinese peoples and relations between the people's republic of bulgaria and the people's republic of china will develop and be strengthened in the interest of our two peoples.

stanko todorov,
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of bulgaria

sofia, september 30, 1972

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

the delegation of public health from the people's republic of the congo led by dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs, wound up its visit to peking and left by train today to tour tientsin, nanking and shanghai before going home. the delegation is being accompanied by chou fa-yen, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health.

with the delegation on its tour is abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chen jen-hung, a leading member of the ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles wen yeh-chan, liu mei-ting, pai hsiang-ku, pu chun-chin, ma hung-en, yang ching-hsiu and hsu shou-jen.

present at the railway station were joseph pouckoua, first secretary of the congolese embassy; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; and a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires a.i. of the cameroon embassy here.

during its stay in peking, the congolese delegation had a friendly discussion with leading members of the chinese ministry of public health and visited hospitals, a people's commune, a pharmaceutical plant, a vaccine and serum institute, and places of historical interest. they attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang".

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

lubomir strougal, premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic, sent a message on september 29 to premier chou en-lai, heartily greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on behalf of the government and people of the czechoslovak socialist republic, i extend hearty greetings on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. in the interest of socialism and progress, the czechoslovak socialist republic will, as always, strive to develop the friendship and state relations between the people of our two countries. i wish the

industrious chinese people every success and many achievements in their creative labour.

lubomir strougal,
premier of the government of the
socialist republic of czechoslovakia

prague, september 29, 1972

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chairman of GDR Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

willi stoph, chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1, greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, I extend best wishes and greetings to you and the chinese people.

the german democratic republic maintains that normal relations between our two countries are beneficial to the interests of the people of our two countries. it will continue to devote itself to the defence of the traditional friendship between the people of the german democratic republic and the chinese people.

may the chinese people make achievements in socialist construction.

willi stoph,
chairman of the council of
ministers of the german
democratic republic

berlin, october 1, 1972

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

fock jeno, premier of the government of the people's republic of hungary, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of your national day -- the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of hungary, the hungarian people and in my own name, extend greetings and best wishes to you, the state council of the people's republic of china and the great chinese people. i heartily wish that the contacts of our two countries, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, will grow. i am convinced that this will be conducive to the common cause of socialism, peace and progress.

fock jeno,
premier of the government of the
people's republic of hungary
budapest, september 30, 1972

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Minister Leaves Italy for Home

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 2, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and his three-member party left here for home today after a friendly visit to italy. he had inaugurated the chinese economic and trade exhibition here.

seeing him off at the airport were matteo matteotti, minister, and manfredi bosco, vice-minister, of foreign trade; vincenzo loretto, vice-president of the italian institute for foreign trade; and other leading officials of the foreign trade ministry.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, and wang yao-ting, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, were also present.

during the chinese vice-minister's stay in italy, he was warmly received by the italian government and organizations concerned. matteo matteotti, minister of industry and trade mauro ferri, minister without portfolio in charge of scientific research pier luigi romita and vice-minister of foreign affairs alberto bemporad had friendly meetings with the chinese vice-minister. chou hua-min and his party also visited factories, enterprises, and historic and scenic spots.

the chinese vice-minister gave a farewell dinner on september 29. among those present were matteo matteotti, director of the political department of the foreign ministry roberto ducci, vincenzo loretto and responsible members of other relevant organizations.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his three-member party returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to italy. while in italy, the vice-minister presided over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition.

they were greeted at the airport by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso, peng chin-po, li chuan, chang hsing-chiao and kang chih-wei.

present were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy, pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group, and massimo damico, italian commercial representative in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hsiao Hsiang-chien Gives National Day Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 3, 1972)

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, gave a reception at the new otani hotel here yesterday evening in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were takeo miki, vice-prime minister of the japanese government and his wife; masayoshi ohira, foreign minister, and his wife; and takeo kimura, construction minister.

present also was kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors.

zenko suzuki, chairman of the executive council of the japanese liberal democratic party; and yoshio sakurauchi, chairman of the party's policy affairs council were present.

present also were tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party; tetsu katayama, adviser to the democratic socialist party; and takaharu sumioka, representative of the japanese communist party (left).

ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo, and ichio asukada, mayor of osaka city, were also present.

present also were zentaro kosaka, aiichiro fujiyama, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, hideji kawasaki, tokuma utsunomiya,

kozo sasaki, hisao kuroda, isamu akamatsu, tadashi yaoita, kanji kawasaki, seiichi katsumata, sumiko tanaka,

bunzo ninomiya, yoshiyuki asai, yoshiaki masaki, naohiko okubo, tokiko tada, michiko watanabe, ichiro watanaben

masaru kawamura, yoshikata aso, keigo ouchi, akira watanabe,

kenzo nakajima, bon shiraishi, kinkazu saionji, norio shirato, seimin miyazaki, hajime miyoshi, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, magosaburo yoshimura, kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto, takaharu okubo, haruko kobori, itoko takasaki, tokumatsu sakamoto, shosaku itai, shigeo sato, kunisuke iioka, makoto ichikawa, tomitaro kaneda, hiroshi wakabayashi, zennosuke asada, jisaku eguchi,

kuraji anzai, takaji nishizawa, yusho otsuka, reizo amamiya, yoshio kondo, masao nakajima, kihachiro kimura, shichiro hozumi, hisao ishino, toshio tanaka, kei hoashi, masayuki yasui, ekei sugahara, saburo endo, shigeru fujita, kyoko asanuma, mitsuko kanba, take hasegawa, chiyo nakajima, fujio suganuma, eiichi shukutani.

present also were japanese workers, peasants, intellectuals and youth as well as personages of cultural, educational, sports, health, journalist, economic, trade and religious circles.

present also was han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

present also were kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and leading members of the associations of patriotic chinese residents in various parts of japan.

altogether more than 1,500 people attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, hsiao hsiang-chien said that the japanese government delegation headed by prime minister kakuei tanaka recently visited china and the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments was signed, declaring the termination of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between china and japan, the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors at an early date. the termination of the state of war and normalization of relations between china and japan have opened a new page in the annals of sino-japanese relations.

the chinese people are determined to fight together with the japanese people for the continued development of sino-japanese friendly relations, he declared.

deputy prime minister takeo miki said in his speech that he was happy to attend at invitation the reception to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the national day of the people's republic of china this year, the first one since the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china, is different from that of past years and is of tremendous historical significance, he said.

the deputy prime minister added that japan and china have terminated the unfortunate state of war and taken the first step toward perpetual reconciliation. this not only brings happiness to the peoples of japan and china but also contributes to security of asia and the pacific areas.

at the end of his speech, miki wished a continuous promotion of the friendly relations between the peoples of japan and china and establishment of solid friendly relations between the two countries.

the reception was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. guests and hosts drank toasts again and again in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan and wishing the steady development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Chinese Oceanographic Society Group Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1972)

a group of the chinese oceanographic society led by hsia pu arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of seiichi tagawa, chairman of the oceanographic development sub-committee of the japanese house of representatives and chairman of the organizing committee of exhibition for the international oceanographic development conference.

the group will attend as observer the second international oceanographic development conference scheduled to take place here from october 4 to 7. it will also visit the international oceanographic development exhibition here.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese group were seiichi tagawa, chairman of the executive committee of the international oceanographic exhibition takeo hori and others.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 3, 1972)

a chinese volleyball delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit.

the delegation is led by hsu chen-yu with chou cheng, wang chih-chiang and chien chia-hsiang as deputy leaders.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were yutaka maeda, vice-chairman of the japanese volleyball association; hideo okada, director general of the association; bon shiraishi, kinkazu saionji, torao miyakawa, masao shimizu, standing directors of japan-china cultural exchange

association; norio shirato, secretary general, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general, of the association; atuchi goto, vice-president of japan table tennis association and hajime miyoshi, secretary general of japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters.

hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and po jen, vice-chairman of tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence Anniversary of Kingdom of Lesotho

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

premier chou en-lai sent a message today to leabua jonathan, prime minister of the kingdom of lesotho, extending warm congratulations on the 6th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of lesotho. the message reads:

his excellency leabua jonathan, prime minister of the kingdom of lesotho,

maseru

on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of lesotho, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of lesotho on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 3, 1972

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

sonomyn lubsan, first vice-president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the mongolian people's republic, and umjagin tsedenbal, chairman of the council of ministers, jointly sent a message on september 30 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,
chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

in the name of the government of the mongolian people's republic and the mongolian people, we extend to the government of the people's republic of china and the friendly chinese people our warm greetings on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

we are convinced that the further improvement and development of relations of good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the mongolian people's republic and the people's republic of china based on the principles of marxism-leninism fully conform to the fundamental interests of the mongolian and chinese peoples and the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

we wish the friendly chinese people successes in the cause of their country's development along the road of socialism.

sonomyn lubsan
first vice-president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the mongolian people's republic

umjagin tsedenbal
chairman of the council of ministers of the mongolian people's republic

ulan bator city, september 30, 1972

CHINA AND POLAND

Chairman of Polish Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

piotr jaroszewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing friendly greetings on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend friendly greetings to you and the chinese people. may the relations between our two countries and the friendship between the peoples of our two countries grow steadily.

piotr jaroszewicz,
chairman of the council of ministers,
the people's republic of poland

Chinese Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

a shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china headed by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left peking by plane this morning for warsaw to attend the eleventh session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese polish ship broker's company.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including pan yu-hung, ma yao-chi, li ting-chuan, chang peng-shou, pai chun-ching, chang kung-chen and han li-ping.

present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and kowalski tadeusz, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationing Romanian Officers Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

the vacationing romanian officers group led by lieutenant general constantinescu petre-corneliu, director of the general logistics department of the armed forces of romania, left here for home by air this morning.

the group was seen off at the airport by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang ti-kang, hu peng-fei, tung cheng-hai, pan yung-ti, kan mai and wang ming-hsiu; and lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania.

present were also romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife; colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy.

during its stay in china, the group visited shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, as well as p.l.a. units, factories, people's communes and places of historical interest in peking, tsingtao, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and wuhan. the group also took part in activities celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, together with the people in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Swiss Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the swiss journalists' delegation with georges duplain, general manager of the swiss telegraph agency, as the leader and peter s. erni, chief of the information service of the political department of the federal council, as the deputy leader.

the members of the delegation are andre rodari, hans w. seelhofer, jean dumur, hans lang, flavio zanetti, fritz escher, paul v. schaffroth, peter frey, walter kraeuchi, peter balsiger and gisela guggenheim blau.

present was albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china.

present were also chang chi-chih, first deputy director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency; chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned kung mai, liu fu-ping, tang lung-pin, chi tsung-hua, wang yen-lin and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND US

American Ear Specialist and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

samuel rosen, the well-known american ear specialist, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left for home by air via kwangchow this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles including kao chin-o, fan kuang and hsu yin-hsiang. ma hai-teh (george hatem), hans muller and su fei were present.

during their stay in peking, the couple visited a school, a factory, a people's commune and scenic spots.

CHINA AND USSR

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of Soviet Union Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. jointly sent a message on september 30 to the chairman of the people's republic of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chairman of the people's republic of china,

the standing committee of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china,

the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r., on behalf of the soviet people, express heartfelt congratulations and wishes of wellbeing and progress to the chinese people. twentythree years ago, the working people of china scored a historic victory in the long and persistent struggle that was launched under the influence of the great october socialist revolution, and embarked on the path of building of socialism. this struggle has always met with sincere sympathy, support and assistance from the soviet union. we wish the chinese people successes in the cause of defence of the socialist gains of the people's revolution. the soviet union is invariably guided by the ideas of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in its relations with the people's republic of china proceeds from the principled stand that was reaffirmed at the 24th congress of the c.p.s.u. and approved by the entire soviet people. our party and the soviet government are deeply convinced that improvement of relations between the soviet union and the people's republic of china would answer the basic long-term interests of both our countries, the interests of socialism, freedom of peoples and consolidation of peace.

the presidium of the u.s.s.r.
supreme soviet,

the u.s.s.r. council of ministers.

september 30, 1972, in moscow,

kremlin

APPENDICES

NCNA-English also releases National Day greetings from:

Ne Win, Prime Minister of Burma
Ahamd Shah, Regent of Afghanistan
Archbishop Makarious, President of Cyprus
Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia
Maj-Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, President of Peru
Alejandro Agustin Lanusse, President of Argentina
Anwar El Sadat, President of Egypt
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran
Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran
Ahmed Hassan Al-bakr, President of Iraq
King Hassan II of Morocco
Cevdet Sunay, President of Turkey
Ferit Melen, Prime Minister of Turkey
Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya
The President of Sierra Leone
Maj-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre, President of Somalia
Dr. Aziz Sidky, Prime Minister of Eygpt
Sabbah al Salem al Sabbah, Amir of Kuwait
Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania
Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia
Gregoire Kayibanda, President of Rwanda
Ali Nasser Mohammed, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Sri Savang Vatthana, King of Laos
Hedi Nouira, Prime Minister of Tunisia
Abdu Rahman al Eriani, President of the Arab Republic of Yemen
Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of Presidential Council of PDR Yemen
Giovanni Leone, President of Italy
Queen Margrethe of Denmark
Queen Elizabeth of Britain
Georges Pompidou, President of France
King Baudouin of Belgium
Kristjan Eldjarn, President of Iceland
Dr. Franz Jonas, President of Austria
Rosolino Martelli and Burno Casali, Consuls, and Giancarlo Ghironizi, Foreign Minister, of San Marino
Kalevi Sorsa, Prime Minister of Finland
Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden
B.W. Biesheuvel, Prime Minister of the Netherlands
Trygve Bratteli, Prime Minister of Norway
Nello Celio, President of Switzerland

NCNA-English also reports on National Day receptions given by:

MENG Yueh, Ambassador to Mali, in Bamako
KO Hua, Ambassador to Ghana, in Accra
YANG Shou-cheng, Ambassador to Sudan, in Khartoum
CHAI Tse-min, Ambassador to Egypt, in Cairo
PI Wu-chen, Consul at Alexandra, Egypt
SUN Sheng-wei, Ambassador to Kuwait
KO, Pu-hai, Ambassador to Uganda, in Kampala
TSAO Chih, Ambassador to Nepal, in Kathmandu
HSIEH Pang-chih, Ambassador to Afghanistan, in Kaboul
CHIAO Jo-yu, Ambassador to Peru, in Lima
CHAO Cheng-yi, Ambassador to Sierra Leone, in Freetown
WANG Tse, Ambassador to Mauritius, in Port Louis
FAN Tso-kai, Ambassador to Somalia, in Mogadishu
CHEN Chao-yuan, Ambassador to Burma, in Rangoon
KUO Ying, Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Laos, in Vientiane

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PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Festival Day at Yellow Sea Outposts

- An account of the jubilant celebration of the National Day by PLA commanders and fighters of the outlying islands in the Yellow Sea and their inhabitants

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 3, 1972)

On October 1, a festive mantle dressed a string of islands silhouetted against an endless stretch of blue sky over the outposts of the Yellow Sea. The PLA commanders and fighters of the three services standing guard here and the residents on the islands were jointly celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic and enthusiastically wishing the socialist motherland's prosperity and wealth and toasting the long life of the great leader Chairman Mao!

Early in the morning, when the red glowing sun was inching up in the east where the blue sky and the blue sea met, the outlying islands that guarded the gateway to the motherland were bathed in dazzling and glittering light with a particular appeal to the eye. At the docks, bright-colored 5-star red flags and banners of all kinds fluttered with the sea breeze. An additional strong atmosphere of festivity was brought to the islands by pictures elaborately contrived by the fighters on the battlefields to reflect the growing prosperity of the motherland and by blackboard newspapers and special National Day bulletins. The patrol boats on the festival day lifted anchors and put out to sea. The seamen gave a long blast on the horn to offer festival greetings to one junk after another just back from a fishing expedition. Standing at the bows of their vessels, the fishermen vigorously waved to the fighters on a round-the-clock watch over the sea front of the motherland in warm responses. On the grain threshing grounds in the barracks areas and in communes joint celebration

meetings and forums were held. Military men and civilians talked animatedly about the very excellent situation prevailing at home and elsewhere and about one victory after another scored in the defense and building of the islands.

On the eve of the festival day, the commanders and fighters at a certain unit stationed at Changtzu Island and the fishermen of Changtzu commune held enthusiastic joint celebration meetings and singing contests. Early in the morning of October 1, the fighters again gleefully and cheerfully went to various production teams to spend the festival day with the fishing masses. The fighters of the No. 3 Artillery Company and commune members of Tungchang brigade sat in a circle around a corn threshing ground working on harvested corn and talking animatedly about the bumper harvest of this year. With its catch obtained in the first nine months of this year, Changtzu commune cited as "the Tachai at Sea" fulfilled 90 percent of its annual plan. Eyeing one motorized junk after another anchored at the bay, the commune members were moved to say that the bumper harvest victory was scored through sole reliance on Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership and with the support and help of the PLA.

In the summer of this year, a big storm hit here. Over 30 motor junks anchored at the bay ran the risk of being swept away by wind and the tossing sea. On hearing of it, the fighters of the No. 3 Artillery Company rushed up to join the fishing masses in grappling with the storm and the churning seas for over two hours without let-up. All the junks were pulled ashore to avoid any possible loss.

The fighters of the No. 3 Artillery Company also never forgot the concern and support showed by the fishing masses for the fraternal soldiers. Once, the company was carrying out an urgent construction task on a hill. Due to persistent rainy and gloomy weather, urgently needed cement and sand could not be carried uphill. On hearing of it, the fishing masses immediately came to the company's aid. They carried things with their hands and with shoulder poles. After one day and one night of hard struggle, all the cement and sand were brought to the worksite. Recalling one scene after another of past acts of unity between armymen and civilians, everyone sang in chorus, "Military men and civilians work on blueprints together; they are strong as steel in defending and building the islands."

At the time of the jubilant celebration of the National Day, the fighters of a certain garrison company thought all the more of the fishing masses on Shoulung Island a short distance away. Early yesterday, the fighters specially took with them movie projectors and films in a speed boat to Shoulung Island. The commune members received them warmly like their own kin. The military men and civilians sat side by side in joint celebration of the National Day. They reminisced about the profound friendship formed in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Old fisherman Liu Ko-ch'ang said with emotion, "The vastness and roughness of the sea is really no deterent to a continuation of the flesh-and-blood relations between the fraternal soldiers and ourselves!"

On the festival day, in the small fishing village on the northermost tip of a certain island, the Changchialou Outpost--cited the "Fishing Village 9th Household"--was a hive of activity. As if dropping on their own children, many old women and old men specially called at the outpost to comfort the fraternal soldiers who were keeping an around-the-clock watch over the motherland's sea front. The fighters of the outpost along with the female militia of the "March 8" Women's Artillery Squad of the fishing village talked briskly about the victory scored in joint militarymen-civilian defense efforts. A joint gun-handling and shooting demonstration was staged. For over ten years, with the help of the commanders and fighters of the outpost, the "March 8" Women's Artillery Squad, formed almost at the same time as the establishment of the outpost successively carried out ball firing exercises on 24 occasions, and was credited with an excellent showing in 22 and good ratings in 2. At a joint celebration meeting, the fighters and the militiamen breezily expressed the determination to get better united, get a firm grip on the rifle in hand and guard the coastal defenses shoulder-to-shoulder.

At outpost high up on mountains, by the side of radars, on the decks of vessels, and aboard bumper harvest fishing boats, the fighters of the three services and the fishermen, aglow with the joy of victory, listen to Peking radio broadcasts, read the newly arrived Jen-min Jih-pao and jointly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined to head for a more brilliant and glorious revolutionary future along the route charted by Chairman Mao.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES

CCP Szup'ing District Committee Consciously Applies Dialectical-Materialist Theory of Knowledge in Guiding Practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1972)

(NCNA Changchun, October 4, 1972) The CCP Committee of Szup'ing District, Kirin Province, combines reading and study with investigation and applies the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge in guiding practice, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production. Last year, this district still could win a good harvest despite attacks of serious natural disasters. This year, spring wheat has given a high yield and autumn crops are growing well.

Szup'ing district is one of the major grain producing areas in Kirin Province. In the past, as a result of interference and sabotage by the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, grain output was low and unstable. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the leading members of the district committee conscientiously studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" They squarely criticized the idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, summed up their experience and lessons in work and comparatively consciously combined reading and study with investigation. With the secretary taking the lead, they went deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to make investigation and study and strenuously studied the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and used it to guide practice.

They paid attention to taking the line struggle as the key link and attached importance to correctly understanding and solving the problems met in the course of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. To carry out the Party's various rural policies conscientiously, members of the standing committee of the district committee went separately into the basic-level units to make investigation and study and, taking the Marxist doctrine as the guide, wrote more than ten reports on the investigations they had made. In so doing, they formed the guiding thought of taking a firm grasp of the execution of the Party's policies. For instance: The Party's policies must be made known wholly to the masses and the line education must be combined with the execution of the Party's policies; effort must be made to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, to eliminate the pernicious influence and to overcome interference from the "Left" and the Right; attention must be paid first to putting the Party's cadre policy on a sound footing; effort must be made to carry out ideological and political work meticulously and attention should be paid to the fact that one tendency may cover up another; effort must be made to set up some essential regulations and systems and to strengthen business management, etc.

After these investigations and studies, the leaders of the district committee achieved clarity in thinking and were able to take concrete guidance and to device practical methods. They held study classes for rural basic-level cadres, carried out study and revolutionary mass criticism, profoundly apprehended the vital significance of the teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," theoretically made clear the relations between the line and the policy, distinguished Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies from the revisionist line and policies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and helped the broad masses of basic-level cadres raise their consciousness of the line and their regard of the Party's policies. They summed up the typical experience and propagated it extensively in the whole district. In this way, the Party's various policies were carried out comparatively quickly and with comparatively good results in the countryside, and the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses was stepped up.

This year, while vigorous efforts were made to grasp grain production, big developments were made in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in the whole district. The acreage planted to economic crops was 38 percent greater than that in last year, the area of land afforested increased by 26 percent and the number of hogs raised topped that in the corresponding period of last year by more than 29 percent.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the leading members of Szup'ing district further understood the dialectical relations between politics and the economy and between revolution and production and came to realize that in order to lead production well, they must be familiar with production and make their ideas and methods compatible with the objective realities.

After investigating the basic conditions of agricultural production in the whole district, they came to know that 40 percent of the farmland in Szup'ing district had sterile soil, 30 percent was low-lying land, and only 30 percent was level land and had good soil. Judging by the natural conditions, the low and unstable output in the past was chiefly caused by the poor quality and insufficient fertility of the soil and frequent attacks by drought and waterlogging. So long as various localities could adopt means appropriate to their conditions, grasp the principal contradictions in local production, make clear the orientation in which to devote their principal energies, and carry out the "8-point charter" for agriculture, it was entirely possible to change the outlook within a comparatively short period of time.

Once they knew the facts well and saw clearly what to grasp and how things should be grasped, the district committee members issued an appeal to improve the soil in the sterile areas, to dig drainage ditches in low-lying areas which were subject to waterlogging, and to sink mechanized wells, build powered irrigation stations, dig irrigation ditches to water the upland fields in hilly areas which were subject to drought. Meanwhile, a universal drive was launched to accumulate and make manure so as to improve the fertility of the soil. Very soon, an upsurge of farmland capital construction with soil

improvement, water supply and manure accumulation as the central tasks was stepped up in the whole district.

In order to enrich their knowledge continuously and to guide the work of the surface effectively, the leading members of the district committee went to areas of different types to make deep-going and detailed investigations and studies. They summed up and propagated the experience of Santaoch'uan brigade, Huaite hsien, in perseveringly transforming low-yield land and making its per-mow output of grain cross the "Yellow River" for two years running, the experience of Tachiashan brigade in Liaoyuan municipality in carrying out all-round harnessing and management of hills, streams, forest, fields and gullies, controlling loss of water and soil and reaping high yields of grain incessantly, the experience of Yungfa commune, Huaite hsien, in grasping the skeleton flood-draining projects and the supplemental farmland projects and increasing the abilities to resist natural disasters, and the experience of the No. 1 production team of Sunchiawatzu brigade in Lishu hsien in improving the soil by dressing the soil with more manure, doing scientific farming, and making its per-mow output of grain surpass the "Yellow River" for three years running and surpass the "Yangtze River" for two years running. These typical experiences in an example for sterile areas, hilly areas, low-lying areas subject to waterlogging, and level areas on both sides of the Liaoho River, giving an impetus to the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

In the winter of 1971-1972 and the ensuing spring, the whole district improved soil in more than 710,000 mow of land, built and repaired more than 50 reservoirs, ponds and dams, put up more than 150 powered irrigation stations, sank 380 mechanized wells, completed construction work involving more than 12 million cubic meters of earth and rock, and enabled an extra 200,000 mow and more of farmland to give stable yield despite drought and waterlogging, thus laying a good foundation for a bumper harvest this year.

In the course of investigation and study, the leading members of Szup'ing district committee consciously combined their learning of book knowledge with their learning from the masses and established the materialist conception of history that the masses are the real heroes. While staying and working at the basic level, they regarded the masses as their teachers, learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic-level cadres and continuously overcame their wrong subjectivist and empiricist ideas. They were praised by the masses.

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Conduct Penetrating Investigations and Studies and Direct Practical and Proper Efforts Toward Leadership Over Agriculture

- The Party committee of Ningch'iang hsien doggedly adheres to the Marxist dialectical materialist theory of reflection

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, October 3, 1972) The Party committee of Ningch'iang hsien, Shensi Province, doggedly adheres to the Marxist dialectical materialist theory of reflection and penetrates deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. An increasingly deep understanding of the mountainous area of Ningch'iang is obtained. Proper leadership over agricultural production is exercised in a practical way. The hsien-wide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture has produced marked results.

Placed south of Ch'inling, Ningch'iang hsien has a mild climate and abounds in streams and rivers and water sources. Relatively favorable conditions are available for the development of agriculture. But in the past, grain output for long stayed at a low and unstable level. In 1966, its average per-mow output was only 240-odd catties. In the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of Ningch'iang hsien took a serious look into the natural conditions of this hsien. An analysis was made of the production conditions from the establishment of agricultural cooperatives in 1956 to the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee in 1968. The main cause of low output was traced to the failure to get ahead in farmland irrigation capital construction due to interference from the revisionist line and thus failure to fight serious natural disasters. With the problem pinned down, how should we work on farmland irrigation capital construction after all? Leading members of the hsien Party committee again went deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies and look for ways through practice amidst the masses.

The Yüanta brigade of the Kaochaitzu commune was formerly a land of poverty suffering from drought in nine out of every ten years. At the end of 1968, a "three-in-one" irrigation survey group composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, technical personnel and basic-level cadres studied and designed programs for the building and repairing of irrigation facilities. Through doggedly resorting to native means, the Lichiak'ou Reservoir was built in only 86 days at a cost of a mere sum of ¥3,900. In 1969, five small-sized reservoirs and ponds with a total storage capacity of 670,000 cubic meters were again built. Newly created were 110 mow of paddy field. In 1970, per-mow rice yield rose from 300-odd catties in the past to 735 catties.

The fact that the effort of the Taiyüan brigade in building irrigation facilities brought fruitful results in one year and led to a change in two years eloquently proves that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so long as we rely on the masses, develop the

revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously carry out farmland irrigation capital construction, we can bring about very quick changes in the picture of agricultural production. The hsien Party committee seriously summed up and energetically popularized the experiences of Yüanta brigade. The broad masses of cadres and people are organized to head for Yüanta to inspect and learn things. In the whole hsien, an upsurge in water conservation construction is formed.

After the popularization of the experience of the Yüanta brigade, the whole hsien achieves much in building water conservation works. But in Pashan, Kuangp'ing, Yangp'ing and other areas, many communes and brigades were less than keen on the building of water conservation works. Though urged by the hsien Party committee on many occasions, they still proceeded very slowly. What was the cause after all? After an investigation, the leading members of the hsien Party committee found that placed in the depths of mountainous areas, these communes and brigades had the overwhelming part of their farmland spread over towering mountains. Due to the steepness of land, water could not be easily led up. Even with the water problem solved, it helped nothing if the land was not first levelled. So the masses here showed no great enthusiasm for the building of irrigation facilities. This matter made them further realize that in guiding agricultural production, we must take realities and local factors into consideration and cannot encourage subjectivism by "a stroke of the knife."

Therefore, the hsien Party committee made a further check up on the condition of the whole hsien and a serious analysis and study. The whole hsien had an existing arable area of 550,000 mow; there were only 89,000 mow of waterways and paddy fields which accounted for around one-sixth of the total. Over 460,000 mow of cultivable land was made up of hilly sloping areas, sharply inclined and thinly covered with soil. Output was extremely low. In good years, per-mow output stood at 150 to 160 catties. In times of drought and waterlogging, it was only several dozen catties. How to increase the output of sloping land accounting for five-sixths of the cultivable area was a key problem confronting Ningchiang hsien about how to develop agricultural production. To raise output of sloping land called for a solution of both the "water" and "earth" problems. In the light of current conditions, first attention must be paid to "earth." With the sloping land turned into horizontal terraced fields and with the layer of soil made thicker to maintain moisture, we could increase the anti-drought ability and raise output. Meanwhile, efforts should be directed toward the building of irrigation facilities, with the irrigated area gradually expanded.

But some people doubted whether the creation of horizontal terraced fields would help increase production, as they said that with plentiful rainfall in Ningch'iang, horizontal terraced fields made of sloping land would render draining difficult and crops liable to waterlogging and damage. Could the creation of horizontal terraced fields in Ningch'iang help increase production after all? In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All conclusions come after an investigation of conditions and not before," the leading members of the hsien Party committee followed up an upper-level investigation with a stay at a selected point with Shihlingtzu brigade of Heishui commune in

the depths of the mountains. This brigade learned the experience of Tachai. In 1967, it created 4.1 mow of horizontal terraced fields. Earth was deep-plowed and covered with mature soil at the top. Drainage ditches were dug. One wheat crop alternated with one corn crop. Per-mow output reached 1,020 catties. In 1970, the whole brigade created 102 mow of horizontal terraced fields, with per-mow output averaging 655 catties. The untouched sloping area showed a per-mow yield of only 161 catties.

Shihlingtzu brigade set an example for communes and brigades in mountainous areas. The hsien Party committee therefore worked out a decision calling for "learning from Tachai far off and learning from Shihlingtzu near by." The basic-level cadres of the communes and brigades of the whole hsien were organized to head for Shihlingtzu in separate groups on a rotation basis to start study classes and inspect and study things. The aim was to guide everyone with a clear-cut orientation and a concrete example. Therefore, at its height a hsien-wide spectacular mass campaign was launched for farmland capital construction focusing on the creation of horizontal terraced fields. The leading members of the Party committee of Ningch'iang hsien made a persevering practice of making investigations and studies on the forefront of farmland capital construction, unearthing and solving problems and summing up and popularizing in time such experiences as work tool reform, labor management improvement and improvement of work efficiency, so that for the creation of one mow of horizontal terraced field, labor dropped from 300 or 400 man-hours to 100-odd or even several ten man hours. The pace of capital farmland construction accelerated.

In the process of guiding the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of Ningch'iang hsien gradually acquired an initiative to lead in mountainous area construction after a repeated process of practice and knowledge, and more practice and knowledge. In the winter of 1971-72 in the light of the different conditions of 54 communes in the whole hsien and peculiar local factors, the hsien Party committee energetically popularized the experience of Yüanta brigade for the benefit of the eleven communes involving chiefly gently sloping and irrigated areas, by concentrating on the water problem and creating paddy fields, and energetically popularized the experience of Shihlingtzu brigade for the benefit of the 43 communes involving chiefly sloping areas, by bringing mountains and slopes under control and creating horizontal terraced fields. This decision fitted in with local actual conditions and gave expression to mass wishes. Mass activism for bringing mountains and water sources under control was considerably aroused. The area of horizontal terraced fields and paddy fields created since 1971 in the whole hsien in one and a half years was 1.99 times that in the 18 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Effectively improved were the agricultural production conditions in the mountainous area of Ningch'iang. Last year, total grain output showed an increase of 9.7 percent compared with the bumper year of 1970. Full of confidence, the broad masses of cadres said that by working energetically this way for a few more years, Ningch'iang hsien would surely have better changes to boast of!

* * *

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Two Leaps Bring Two Changes

by

The Party Committee of Chi Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1972)

For several years, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," one group after another of urban young intellectuals came to our hsien to settle down in production teams to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the three major revolutionary struggles, they have grown up healthily and played an increasingly active role. They have brought to the countryside an inspiring new scene.

Understanding of Chairman Mao's great directive urging young intellectuals to mountainous and rural areas gradually crept upon us after our going through two leaps in ideological awareness in the midst of practice. At first, we used the young intellectuals purely as a source of labor, so that many communes and brigades concerned themselves with only hoeing and plowing and not ideological lessons for the benefit of the youths. In 1970, a large number of cases of two-class struggle and two-line-struggle involving re-education for young intellectuals provided us with profound education. Only after studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and acquiring the spirit of the central instructions did we gradually come around ideologically.

It is realized that in the long historical period of socialism, youths would remain at all times the main target to be won over by both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat wants to educate youths in the light of its own world outlook and train them into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The bourgeoisie wants to corrupt and poison the youths in the light of its own world outlook and convert them into a tool for capitalist restoration. Therefore, placement of young intellectuals in mountainous and rural areas is not just a trifle as finding employment for a few workers. Instead it is a 100-year major plan bearing on the prevention of capitalist restoration and the consolidation of the proletariat dictatorship.

With this understanding, we tackled re-education for youths as an important matter of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Consciousness was raised and the sense of responsibility strengthened. A big stride was taken in re-education work. This represents the first leap in our ideological awareness.

Things are developing and work is progressing. Ahead there always lie new things. Last year we received new enlightenment from the experience of the Party branch of Liulits'in brigade of Shangts'ang commune which insisted

on combining education with employment and combining employment with cultivation in its approach to young intellectuals, thus further improving the results of re-education. Except for one on long sick leave, the five young intellectuals of this brigade act respectively as breeder, teacher, agricultural technical worker and study tutor. Their role is brought into full play.

After acting as a breeder, Chang Kuei-jung humbly learned from model breeder Yeh Hung-hai. By overcoming multiple difficulties, he successfully trial-manufactured carbohydrated fodder. He also learned how to treat pig diseases. The fodder and pig disease-prevention and treatment problems involved in breeding by the collective and by the commune members were solved. This brigade was enabled to achieve very rapidly one pig per person to become an advanced pig-breeding unit at the hsien level. The more pigs raised the more manure would be available and the higher the grain output. Last year, the grain output of this brigade surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Liulits'un brigade's experience tells us that to closely combine re-education with giving full play to young intellectuals' role and train them energetically and employ them boldly, so they may give full rein to their talents in the three major revolutionary struggles, is a prerequisite to the cultivation and creation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and a concrete manifestation of the all-round, resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive on sending young intellectuals to the countryside. Chairman Mao points out, "The countryside is a vast world where there is full scope for one's talents." "Re-education" and "full use of one's talents" form a well-matched unity, one dependent upon the other, one stimulating the other, neither of them to be neglected. Re-education is a prerequisite to full use of talents, the latter a fruitful result of re-education. Fruitful results of re-education must be tested and enriched in "full use of talents." Problems exposed in the latter process are a continuous source of new subjects of study for re-education, helpful to a sustained in-depth re-education. With this leap realized in our ideological awareness, we popularized in the whole hsien the experience of Liulits'un brigade. The tendency toward emphasis on education to the neglect of employment was overcome. Re-education work was again brought a step forward.

Matter turns into consciousness and consciousness turns into matter. Two changes in work came with two leaps in ideological awareness.

The first change: a new situation marked re-education work. Party organizations at various levels in the whole hsien put work on young intellectuals on the agenda. Responsibilities were shared by hsien Party committee members with a deputy secretary put in charge of the job. Relevant business organs were reinforced and strengthened. Persistent and regular efforts aside, the hsien Party committee, through work inspection, organization of comfort groups, calling of meetings and other ways, made several major attempts every year in ascertaining new conditions, summing up new experiences and solving new problems. From the high plane of cultivation and creation

of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants gave young intellectuals the benefit of the influence of style, ideological help and leadership in action. An initiative was seized in creating conditions helpful to the development of their role. Their continuous growth in the struggle was made the aim.

The Party branch of Tahsüchuang brigade of Yukuchuang commune gave young intellectual Wen Hung-yu the assignment of the trial manufacture of bacterial fertilizer "5406." Under the influence of the idea of making something "big, foreign-style and complete," he put forward a major plan for the purchase of various appliances and various equipment. The Party branch subjected him to education in the need to fight amidst hardship. Thus he was helped to foster the idea of taking hard struggle as a glory. He insisted on relying on his own resources and making use of simple available equipment. By spending only two dollars and more on some necessary test drugs, he plunged into the business of trial manufacture. When he lost his confidence after a series of setbacks, the Party branch again helped him sum up experiences and analyze the cause of his failure. He was encouraged to combine revolutionary fervor with a scientific attitude. At last he succeeded.

The second change: New features marked the young intellectuals. Through re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants and tempering in the three major revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of young intellectuals generally raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. Their idea of taking root in the countryside for the sake of revolution was further firmly established. Now in the whole hsien, 19 young intellectuals have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 283 the Communist Youth League. Over 60 percent of the young intellectuals serve respectively as members of the leading squads of hsien, communes, brigades and production teams, teachers, barefoot doctors, accountants, agricultural technical workers, breeders, farm machinery operators, tutors and so on. Welcome achievements are scored in various fields of endeavor.

After young intellectual Wang Yen-k'un was elected a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, the Party committee subjected her to tempering and training on the forefront of struggle-criticism-transformation. Mengchü commune put under her charge was a backward one. To change its backward features, she went deep into the midst of the masses to make investigations and studies. Together with the masses she did the same kind of work and ate from the same pot of rice. Thus she acquired a large mass of first-hand data related to class struggle and line struggle. With her help, the Party committee of the commune gave the cadres and the masses penetrating education in the Party's basic line, struck a blow at the class enemy's sabotage activities, criticized capitalist tendencies and seriously carried out on a solid basis the Party's various policies. Mass socialist activism was aroused. At one jump, the commune made it into the advanced ranks. This year, despite serious drought, total wheat output showed an increase of 35 percent compared with the previous bumper harvest year, per-mow output was up 39 percent.

Young intellectuals Chou Hsin-min and Chang Chia-i from Tientsin of the former Niukung brigade of Kuochuang commune in Tungchao together with rural youths formed a scientific and technical group. In the past several years, the group raised over 300,000 catties of such fine species as corn, wheat, kaoliang, paddies, etc. Apart from satisfying its own needs, the brigade gave support to other hsien and municipalities and over 200 brigades in the local hsien.

Numerous facts vividly show that young intellectuals are a most energetic and most dynamic force in building socialist new villages. The progress of the young intellectuals has caught the eyes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and gladdened their hearts. They exultingly declared: "These children come complete with culture, energy, drive and expertise. They are good seedlings of the Party and the state."

* * *

MACHINE-BUILDING

New Achievements Scored in Production of Farm Machines and Mining Equipment in the Whole Country

- The broad masses of workers of the machine-building departments unfold a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, October 3, 1972) Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of workers of our machine-building industry have launched a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and seriously carried out the general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," in an effort to produce more farm machines and mining equipment. New achievements are scored in accelerating agricultural mechanization and fighting a major mining battle.

From January to August this year, total output value of the national machine-building industry showed an increase of 8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, and increases were registered in the production of major products. Output of tractors, drainage and irrigation machines and other farm machine products showed increases from 15 to 37 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Among them excavation, dressing, sintering, transportation and other important equipment chalked up relatively big increases against the corresponding period last year. Simultaneously with a rise in output, quality steadily improved. Costs and the consumption of raw materials dropped.

The broad masses of workers of the farm machine-manufacturing factories of the whole country this year further carried out Chairman Mao's directive, "The fundamental way out for agriculture is mechanization." Acceleration of agricultural mechanization in energetic support of agriculture was taken as their own glorious task. Up to the end of August, annual production plans were fulfilled from 70 to over 80 percent by the Laiyang Motive Power Machine Works, Hsüchou Tractor Repair and Assembly Works, Changchun Tractor Factory, Shenyang Tractor Factory, Shanghai Diesel Engine Works, Weifang Diesel Engine Factory, Tientsin Mechanical Power Machine Works, Wusih Diesel Engine Factory and other units. In the spring and summer of this year, many areas north of our country witnessed serious dry spells. The broad masses of workers on the front of the machine-building industry felt the urgency of the situation as much as the poor and lower-middle peasants did and tried every means to support the anti-drought struggle. They energetically sought the production of more drainage and irrigation machines and appropriate spare parts and their timely shipment to the anti-drought forefront. A contribution was made toward reaping a good harvest in agriculture. The leadership of Shanghai municipality and the relevant departments attached great importance to support for the anti-drought effort. A number of factories including the Shanghai Diesel Engine Works were organized to

produce additionally in one month 500 diesel engines and related drainage and irrigation equipment. They won the praise of the broad masses of commune members.

In the wheat harvesting season, some medium-sized and small farm machine repair and manufacturing factories in Honan Province provided the countryside with a timely supply of 40,000 grain threshing machines. Many production teams were enabled to speed up the pace of threshing and save labor.

Machine-building industrial departments in Hopei, Shensi, Honan and other areas have turned out for the countryside a large supply of well-boring equipment and spare parts. This plays a definite role in supporting the local effort in fighting natural disasters.

The Party organizations of various mine equipment manufacturing factories continuously carry out penetrating line education and arouse the masses to whip up a new upsurge in "a major mining battle." Many enterprises make early preparations, act fast and carry out measures firmly, with fruitful results. By the end of August, the machine-building departments of Tientsin, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had overfulfilled the yearly production plans for mine equipment. The Wushun Excavation Machine Factory and Loyang Mining Machine Works have fulfilled over 70 percent of the annual plans. The mine equipment manufacturing work undertaken by the machine-building departments of Liaoning Province represents 25 percent of the total volume turned out in the whole country. The broad masses of machine workers bravely shoulder heavy burdens in support of the major mining battle. In the first eight months of this year, the crushing, grinding, dressing, sintering and other urgently needed mining equipment turned out were double the quantity turned out in the corresponding period last year. The Chinchiang Machine Tool Works of Chengtu, Yenpien General Machine Works, Yinch'uan General Machine Factory and many other factories turned out mining equipment for the first time this year. They seriously learn the experience of fraternal factories and assiduously overcome difficulties related to production skills. They have already turned out a collection of rock-drilling machines, rock-loading machines and crushing machines in support of mine production and construction.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "For all products, we must seek not only a large output but also good quality," the machine-building departments in various areas raise the improvement of product quality to the high plane of line struggle. Many enterprises seriously carry out the Party's policy and arouse the activism of the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel. Enterprise management is strengthened. Product quality shows a further improvement. Under circumstances marked by big-margin output increases, Laiyang Motive Power Machine Works and Shanghai Piston Factory have their standard product percentages raised to 98 and over 99 percent respectively. They have won the praise of consumers.

To make product quality compatible with the needs of agricultural production, Kiangsu Hsuchow Tractor Repair and Assembly Factory arranged successively over 800 visits this year to eight hsien, 65 communes and 350-odd production

brigades in the area of Hsuchou to widely solicit the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses in the factory were also aroused to unfold such activities as quality inspection, equipment inspection, technological inspection and operations inspection. Down-to-earth measures were adopted to improve the quality of products. From January to August this year, big-margin increases in output were achieved in the whole factory, and the standard product percentage was raised by 30 percent compared with last year.

In the spirit of being responsible to consumers, Shenyang Mining Machine Works organized a three-in-one team to head for the Waitoushan mining area on five successive occasions to look into the problems existing in regard to the quality of the mining equipment turned out by the factory. The aim was to seek a serious improvement and render the mine energetic help in repairing machines and hurrying with the manufacture of products and parts. Normal mine production was assured.

From the beginning of this year, the machine-building departments have further aroused the masses to criticize the erroneous idea of "laying stress on ready made important machines to the neglect of the assembling of parts, and setting greater store by manufacturing than by repairing." The ability to assemble parts and carry out repairs was strengthened. In the first eight months of this year, the high-pressure pumps, pneumatic machines, air compressors, large and medium-sized motors and other parts of mining equipment turned out by various areas showed a big-margin increase compared with last year. The assembling ability of various areas was strengthened.

With the whole situation in mind, Harbin Tractor Parts Factory, Kunming Tractor Parts Factory and many other factories producing farm machine parts cast themselves willingly in "a supporting role" in an effort to increase the production of farm machine parts. They were hailed by the rural communes and brigades.

The Farm Machine Repairing and Manufacturing No. 2 Factory of Chungshan hsien, Kwangtung Province, has developed the spirit of self-reliance and worked vigorously on retrieving the old and utilizing the discarded. The technical ability to repair and restore tractor gears and axle bearings is strengthened. The percentage of tractors in good working condition in the whole hsien exceeds 95 percent. The machine-building departments of various areas also help various hsien with manpower and material resources to strengthen the farm machine repairing and manufacturing capacity of various hsien. Up to the present, over 96 percent of the hsien of the whole country have established farm machinery repairing and manufacturing factories of a certain size. Many factories seriously carry out the guideline of combining repairing with manufacturing and concentrating on existing repair jobs. On the one hand, they energetically carry out farm machine maintenance and repair work, and on the other, turned out small-sized farm machines and spare parts suitable for local needs. Favorable conditions were created for agricultural production.

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China Produces More Farm Machinery and Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

china is turning out more farm machinery and mining equipment, in line with the policy for economic development "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

from january to august this year, machine-building enterprises produced eight per cent more total output value than in the same period of last year. all major products are increasing. tractors and drainage and irrigation equipment increased 15 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. the volume of mining equipment rose 37 per cent. of this, machinery for excavation, ore dressing, sintering, coal-dressing and transport went up by wide margins. quality improved and cost of production and consumption of raw material dropped.

many places in north china suffered severe drought last spring and summer. machine-building workers quickly turned out irrigation machinery and accessories and parts. the shanghai diesel engine plant and other plants in one month produced an additional 500 diesel engines and other irrigation equipment. these were sent to fight drought in time, and the commune members were very grateful.

machine-building enterprises in hopei, shensi and honan provinces made their contribution by producing equipment and parts for sinking wells. small and medium farm machinery plants in honan provided 40,000 threshers by harvest time. this helped the brigades speed up the work, save man power and store grain in good time.

with the deepening of education in political line, mining machinery workers all over china have stepped up the production of equipment to contribute to the national drive for mining. machine-building departments of tientsin, kwangtung and kwangsi reached their annual quotas for mining equipment by the end of august. workers in northeast china's liaoning province, who were given the task of turning out one-fourth of the 1972 national quota for mining machinery, have been tapping the production potential. output of mechanical crushers, ore-dressing machines, sintering equipment and grinding machines in the first eight months of 1972 was double that of the corresponding 1971 period.

machine-building departments in various parts of the country have sent people as well as supplies to the counties and people's communes to help them repair farm machinery and to make farm machines suited to local conditions.

REMOLDED INTELLECTUALS

Intellectuals Welcomed by Chinese Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

workers, peasants and soldiers welcome peking intellectuals tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution who are conscientiously taking the road of integrating themselves with the working people and productive labour in line with chairman mao's teachings. following are some examples:

real knowledge comes from practice

on the bank of the northern main waterways of the yellow river, a grey-haired surveyor often surveyed silt in the river with some young people. he is hsia chen-huan, a professor of the water conservancy engineering department in tsinghua university.

teachers and students of the department went to work on the yellow river in 1969, while carrying out the revolution in education. they crossed mountains and rivers to make investigations. for the first time in his life, hsia chen-huan travelled with teachers and students to a dozen counties in three provinces of shensi, shansi and honan.

in the course of integrating himself with the workers and peasants, he dropped his intellectual airs and learned from the masses modestly, gaining much knowledge not found in books.

he faced a problem in designing a large reservoir. in the mountains around the site of the reservoir were several ditches and mountain torrents constantly swept stones down to the river. would these stones prevent sand in the reservoir from being scoured out? books provided no answer. with teachers and students, hsia chen-huan went to make investigations and consulted workers and peasants. one day, he asked a 60-year-old boatman "when stones are swept into the river, what happens?" the old man replied: "small stones roll down the river while big stones move up." the professor was perplexed. it is common sense that stones are moved down by the flow of water. why would stones go up? the boatman explained: "when big stones fall to the bottom of the river, the water cannot move them. the sand at the bottom of the river is constantly washed away and pits are made behind the stones. the stones then fall into the pits and little by little are moved up." this made sense to the professor. after careful study and investigation he drew conclusion that the stones would not prevent sand in the reservoir from being scoured out and that therefore the reservoir could last a long time.

the professor had been studying sand theoretically in the laboratory, divorced from proletarian politics, the worker and peasant masses and productive labour. now he combines teaching, production and scientific research. he has taken the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. his ideological and professional level keeps rising. the courses and teaching materials of the department of water conservancy engineering in tsinghua university were taken over wholesale from foreign experience in the past. only one lesson on sand in the mississipi river in america and rivers in central asia was in the old teaching material. helped by teachers and students, professor hsia compiled new teaching material on reservoir silting on the basis of china's experience.

hsia chen-huan was praised by the university revolutionary committee. referring to what he has gained by integrating himself with the workers and peasants, he said: "i am determined to advance along the road indicated by chairman mao and make my contribution to the revolution in education and to socialist construction."

learning from peasants

potato production is being improved on the outskirts of peking. hundreds of tons of potatoes had to be brought in for seed every year because the local potatoes degenerated year by year. locally planted potatoes can now be reserved for seed. ma ta-hsieh, a technician of the peking agricultural research institute, has made some contribution in this respect.

he went to the huangtukang production brigade of the fengtai district in the summer of 1968 and started experiments on preventing potato degeneration through double-cropping.

he took part in productive labour with the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the scorching sun and on windy or rainy days. they succeeded in experimenting on a small plot the first year and on large tracts the following year.

ma ta-hsieh made the success by learning modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. he once heard an old peasant say: "spring potatoes dug out early do not rot easily." these words drew his attention. through experiment, he found that a major reason for potato degeneration was the high temperature in the last stage of growth. if spring potatoes are dug out early and reserved as seed for the autumn, degeneration can be minimized. he allocated plots of land for seed growing in the spring and dug them out early and reserved them. the results were good. this experience has been popularized on the outskirts of peking. the acreage of autumn potatoes reserved for seed the

next spring is now more than 333 hectares and the problem has been basically solved.

ma ta-hsieh went to the tsaochiao production brigade last year and cultivated new varieties of potato suited to local conditions. he has made remarkable progress.

joining workers

chen cheng-lun is a young technician of the peking vinylon mill. he is popular with the workers in large part because of the technical innovations he has made.

he graduated from college in 1964 and went to the peking vinylon mill which was still under construction. when the mill went into operation he became a technician in a fibre-processing workshop.

the crimping machine he works is as large as a locomotive. it was inefficient, used a lot of electricity and gave off intolerable heat. the machine also caused a number of fires. in 1967 chen was asked to improve it. for six months he worked with other technicians behind closed doors, to no avail.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers came to his aid and things went better. chen cheng-lun came to realize that the intellectuals would accomplish nothing if they did not integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.

in august 1968 chen was made head of the innovations team which concentrated on improving the crimping machine. relying on the workers, chen worked hard and carried out seven major experiments before he succeeded. the improvement lowered the costs, eliminated the hazard of fires and raised output.

PUBLICATIONS

Chinese Translation of 23rd and 38th Volumes of "Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

a chinese translation of the 23rd volume (volume one of "capital") and the 38th volume (letters) of the "collected works of marx and engels" has been published by the people's publishing house to meet the needs of the cadres and masses in their study of marxism-leninism. these volumes were translated into chinese by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works of the central committee of the communist party of china. they will be available at hsinhua bookstores beginning october 5.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Ancient Northwest China City Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 4, 1972)

an ancient city in northwest china, yinchuan, that was a consumer city before liberation, has become a new industrial city with more than 170 enterprises and factories. they include machinery, iron smelting, textile, chemical fertilizer, rubber, electronics, instruments and meters, building materials, printing, tannery and food-stuffs. its total industrial output value is 106 times the figure of early post-liberation period. before liberation, the only industry in yinchuan was a small power station with a generator of 80 kilowatts apart from a few handicraft workshops.

yinchuan, the capital of the ningsia hui autonomous region, was liberated in 1949. under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the people's government sent designers and construction workers to yinchuan to help build factories. the local hui and han people actively took part in building the city.

ningsia abounds in fine fleece sheep. but before liberation there was not a single woolen textile mill in the region. a new woolen textile mill was set up in yinchuan soon after liberation and went into operation in 1954. many shepherds, who tended flocks for landlords before liberation, work in this mill. the mill, which has a labour force of 900, is turning out 40 varieties of woolen goods. the woolen blankets with raised designs it produced are welcomed both

in domestic and international markets. some workers have become leading cadres of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the mill. many hui and han workers trained in the mill went to work in flax and cotton textile mills that were built later.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, new factories, including a rubber plant turning out various kinds of tyres, a urea plant and a casting mill, have gone into operation.

a number of small and medium-sized factories have been set up by the people in yinchuan through self-reliance. one of this is a flax mill which uses the fibre of a locally grown oil-bearing crop as raw material. in the past the stalks of the crop were used as fuel. the local peasants, finding that there was fine fibre on the stalks, proposed that the fibre be used as industrial material. approved by industrial departments and after repeated experiments, the flax mill was set up to produce fibre for textile mills to weave into tarpaulin and other products.

small and medium-sized factories render an active service to agriculture. they are turning out tractor parts, farm carts, harvesters, threshers, fodder crushers and other farm machinery, well-sinking machines, and chemical fertilizer. a cart factory, started by a team of workers in 1958, has been expanded and achieved a fair degree of mechanization with equipment made by the workers themselves. its production capacity has increased six-fold. in the past decade, it turned out 160,000 chassis and 30 million spare parts for farm carts.

more than three thousand hui and han housewives in the city are working in neighbourhood small factories and workshops. they use discarded material from big factories to turn out electric welding rods, asses glue, lubricants and other oil, accessories for lorries and tractors as well as stationery products and consumer goods. state-owned enterprises sent technicians and veteran workers to give them guidance and help them train technical personnel.

outdated equipment have been constantly renovated in the technical innovation campaigns. a nitrogen fertilizer plant has increased its annual output from five thousand tons, the designed capacity, to six thousand tons in 1970. however the hui and han workers were not contented with this success and proposed to turn out more fertilizer by innovating the equipment. they formed a three-in-one technical group and after arduous efforts built a new synthetic tower, and remodelled boilers and other key pieces of equipment, raising the annual output to 8,000 tons.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Former Poor East China Mountain Area Thriving

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 5, 1972)

a former poor mountain area in east china's fukien province has made big progress in production, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

grain output in 1971 was 26 per cent above that in 1969. forests and water resources are being exploited to a greater extend and mineral deposits are being worked. enterprises turning out coal, iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and textiles have been set up.

the chienyang area in northern fukien used to grow only one rice crop on its swampy valley land. this accounted for almost half the 200,000 hectares of paddy fields in the area. the highest yield on this cold, muddy and heavily acid soil was not above 1.5 tons per hectare.

a mass campaign to improve the poor soil began during the cultural revolution, with 200,000 people taking part every year. some 53,300 hectares were improved in 1969-70. this made it possible to extend the double-crop rice acreage rapidly.

members of ankou production brigade had successfully grown double-crop rice on some of their good land but failed to do so on swampy soil. inspired by the spirit of self-reliance and hard work displayed by the tachai brigade, pace-setter in china's agriculture, they made a fresh attempt in the winter of 1969. headed by the brigade party secretary, they broke open the ice and kept working in the deep mud. they covered the mud with good soil and dug three 600-metre-long drainage ditches, thus improving some 33 hectares of swampy land. the next year they double-cropped the improved land, which gave 6.1 tons per hectare as against the 1.5 tons previously.

large numbers of drainage and irrigation ditches were built in the swampy plots the following year. soil improvement raised soil temperature and created good double-crop farmland. today the brigade's double-crop acreage is 53 hectares as against six in 1969. per hectare yield averaged over six tons last year.

the rich timber resources of this region are being more fully used, thanks to the opening of the yingtan-amoy railway and many forest railways and motor roads in this once inaccessible area. many state-run lumber centres have been set up. work is being mechanized

with machines built by the workers themselves. the region has been producing 1.2 million cubic metres of timber and five million bamboos annually during the past few years.

many afforestation centres run by the state and people's communes are extending the wooded area. over 370,000 hectares of land have been afforested in the post-liberation period. this is almost 70 times the area planted to trees during the kuomintang rule.

five hundred and twenty small and medium-sized industrial enterprises turning out zinc, crystal, insecticides, cement, textile, paper and other products have been established. the region had no industry formerly. small tractors, motors, pumps and other machines are now made locally.

all nine counties and one city of the area have set up paper mills, using reed, bamboo and timber as raw materials. in addition, there are factories turning out synthetic fibre, fibreboard, tannin, resin, wine and sugar.

the area had only a 200-kilowatt hydro-electric power station before liberation in 1949. it now has some 980 small and medium-sized stations. they supply electricity to 98 per cent of the communes for irrigation, farm and sideline produce processing and lighting.

INSECT PESTS

A Chinese Professor Who Integrates Theory With Practice

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 4, 1972)

peasants in a people's commune in south china's kwangtung province welcomed a lecture on the biological control of harmful insects recently given by a university professor. professor pu che-lung of the department of biology at chungshan university spoke in layman's terms and answered many questions based on his wide knowledge as an entomologist for several decades.

he has written many dissertations which were delivered at meetings of the chinese society of entomology and published in learned journals. but the questions-and-answers lecture he gave to villagers in szuhui county was the first one he had ever delivered to the general public. professor pu said that the great proletarian cultural revolution had made him realize the harm of the revisionist line on scientific research, which kept scientists divorced from proletarian politics, practice and the labouring people.

it was the revolution in education, he added, that prompted him and his colleagues to go among the labouring people.

the specific problem discussed was how to deal with stink bugs that ruin lichee fruit trees in tungkuan county. the fruit growers had observed that one type of wasp -- the anastatus wasp -- laid its eggs in the stink bug eggs which then did not hatch. but these wasps were rare and the fruit growers failed in their attempt to breed them.

professor pu had also tried in the laboratory for years before the cultural revolution but made little headway.

in 1969, chungshan university's department of biology opened a class in tungkuan county to help fruit growers with wasp-breeding experiments. professor pu volunteered for the work.

ignoring hardship and fatigue, he would get up at midnight to observe the wasps by torch light in the hut where the experiments were made. he modestly learned from the peasants, and kept them posted on his previous research. the problem of a low multiplication rate was due to the shortage of female wasps and a high mortality rate. finally, enough wasps were produced to control stink-bugs over a large area. he trained over 30 technicians in this method of biological control. the method is now in wide use in the lichee-growing areas of kwangtung province.

professor pu pointed out in his lecture that biological control has advantages over chemical control and is harmless to human beings. with the accumulated experience of the masses in their struggle for production and the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, scientific research in biological control had a good future.

professor pu and other teachers and students have also studied control of insects by micro-organism. they drew on the experience of a production brigade in meihsien county which used a borer-killing bacillus to control insects. paddy-borers used to ruin the fields of this brigade. the masses pooled their wisdom and last year succeeded in using the borer-killing bacillus, which not only wiped out the insect, but also helped the tillering of early rice. the brigade had a bumper harvest last year. the meihsien administrative region got a good harvest of late rice from an acreage of more than 3,300 hectares thanks to the application of this method.

these achievements enrich professor pu's teaching and scientific research, and help promote the revolution in education in the department of biology.

for the past few years, peasants and workers have visited professor pu's laboratory and home to give him information or study problems with him. professor pu visited people's communes and production brigades on hainan island and in swatow, chankiang and other places to conduct scientific research. this helps the revolution in education.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Changes in Southwest China Multi-National Area

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 4, 1972)

great changes have taken place in the multi-national weining autonomous county of yi, hui and miao nationalities in southwest china's kweichow province since it was emancipated from the dark rule of serfdom in 1949. total grain output last year was 4.7 times that of the early years of liberation.

starting an industry from scratch, it now has around a dozen county-run factories and mines, in addition to small factories producing machinery, chemical fertilizer and other products and a number of small power houses, run by communes or brigades. total value of industrial output last year was 2.7 times what it was before the people's communes were set up in 1958.

situated in the wumeng mountains on the kweichow plateau 2,000 metres above sea level, it is inhabited by half a million people of yi, hui, miao and a dozen of other minority nationalities. it lies on the route of the epic long march of the chinese workers and peasants' red army in the mid-thirties. it is now a thriving socialist countryside.

the primitive "slash and burn" farming method prevailed in weining before liberation. grain yield per hectare was hardly above 750 kilogrammes even in good years. land reform, mutual aid and co-operative farming and the people's commune after liberation brought constant changes to the area. since the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the multi-national people joined efforts to end the backwardness of their mountainous area. by building a network of irrigation and drainage, they created 11,300 hectares of fields that give stable yields despite drought or excessive rains. meanwhile, they practised intensive farming. they have achieved an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising and sideline production.

total number of livestock at the end of last year was 7.5 per cent above the same 1970 period. the afforested area was double the 1970 figure. some 530 hectares of tobacco and 730 hectares of tea shrubs are doing well on this cold highland which used to be considered unsuited for growing these crops.

the rugged mountain area had only 238 kilometres of highway and rural transport was by human backs or pack animals. today, with 1,150 kilometres of highway in the county, 80 per cent of the communes have motor transport.

the county has seven middle schools and teacher training schools as well as over 600 primary schools as against one middle school and four primary schools before liberation.

the communist party and the people's government pays close attention to training cadres of minority nationalities. around the time when the autonomous county was set up in 1954, they already sent 134 cadres of minority nationalities to be trained at institutes for nationalities in peking and southwest china. later, they selected an additional number for training at party schools or technical schools. meanwhile, they regularly organized cadres of minority peoples to visit outstanding units in peking and other places. lu wen-pin, a cadre of yi nationality, was a cowherd before liberation. today he is secretary of the county party committee. there are over 1,000 cadres of minority nationalities in the county, 110 of them taking up leading posts at county or commune levels.

Horse Race Tournament on Chinghai Plateau

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 4, 1972)

jubilant multi-national peasants and herdsmen of haiyen county in northwest china's chinghai province celebrated the national day festival and good harvest with an eight-hour traditional horse race tournament that fielded 120 of the best riders from five local communes.

more than 10,000 commune members on october 2 came on horseback in their holiday best, bringing food for the day, to see the races. in the chinyintan grassland, where the tournament was held.

representing the best riders among local farmers, shepherds and milkmaids, the contestants were cheered. the oldest rider was 60 years of age, and the youngest just eleven. contests included horsemanship, a 1,000-metre race, and a 500-metre trot. exciting contests were held among tibetan

and mongolian women riders and children. twentytwo-year-old tibetan herdsman dolohe, a communist youth league member of chinghai lake commune, took first place in the 1,000-metre race. he said afterwards: "my father and grandfather used to toil like beasts of burden for the herdowners. they never knew the pleasure of riding. after liberation, the people's government distributed herds to us during the democratic reform. the chestnut colt which i got has grown fast".

contests in tug-of-war, shooting, grenade throw and basketball, volleyball and table tennis matches were also held with herdsmen, militiamen and armymen taking part.

haiyen county is composed of three communes of herdsmen and two communes engaging in agriculture and animal husbandry. it has a total of 256,000 animals and 3,400 hectares of farmland. this year, in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the communes defeated snowstorms and drought to increase their livestock by 17,000 head and sold 30 per cent more livestock and animal products in value to the state, compared with the same period of last year. they also reaped a good harvest. this was made possible by their small reservoirs, newly introduced high-yield strains, and leveled fields that give high, stable yield.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao and Hsia Chih-hsu Meet Albanian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, liu hsi-yao, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and hsia chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation of the albanian state university of tirana led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university, and the albanian textile study group led by fahrije salicaj, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-president of the general council of the albanian women's union and director of the stalin textile combine in tirana.

albanian comrades present at the meeting were: members of the delegation of the tirana state university besim daja, kole popaj, lumturi gjoni and bujar koloneci, and member of the textile study group anastasi hashorva.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

taking part in the meeting on the chinese side were: wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of other departments and scientists yueh chih-chien, wang ming-hsiu, liu ta-kang, chen ping, chen chen-chi, wu liang-yung and fan cheng-tso.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Albanian Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister and chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, gave a dinner in new york this afternoon in honour of the albanian delegation to the assembly session.

foreign minister nesti nase and vice-foreign minister reis malile, who are respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the albanian delegation, were present.

rako naco, permanent representative of albania to the united nations, and other members of the albanian delegation were also present.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, and chinese representatives chen chu, wang yun-sheng and pi chi-lung also attended.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

Chinese Academy of Sciences and State University of Tirana Sign Scientific Cooperation Plan in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

a 1972-1973 executive plan for scientific cooperation between the chinese academy of sciences and the state university of tirana of albania was signed here this afternoon.

the executive plan was signed by kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, and agim mero, rector of the state university of tirana.

attending the signing ceremony were:

members of the delegation of the state university of tirana besim daja, kole popaj, lumturi gjoni and bujar koloneci, and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo; and

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences; and leading members of various organizations concerned and scientists, including yueh chih-chien, wang ming-hsiu, liu ta-kang, chen ping, chen chen-chi, wu liang-yung and fan cheng-tso.

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications headed by petrach tapia, director of the directorate of transport.

present at the banquet was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including tuan chien-chun, han hsing-hua, chou ping and hsi chao-ming.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday evening. it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned of the general administration of civil aviation of china and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries. luan gorishti, first secretary of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present at the airport.

Albanian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz lelo, chairman of the commission, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of various departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, wang ming-hsiu, ma chia-chun, shih huang, wei ming and ni chih-chin, as well as coaches and sportsmen. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, changsha, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

wang meng gave a banquet yesterday evening to bid farewell to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 3, 1972)

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were: ivan nedev, bulgarian minister of foreign trade, lyubomir petrov, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and nikola nikolov, vice-chairman of the liaison committee for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries.

present on the occasion were also diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in bulgaria.

the chinese architectural society delegation headed by professor yang ting-pao also attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Returns from Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

the visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by chang chu-hsuan, a member of the council, returned here from bulgaria by plane today, after concluding a visit to the 28th plovdiv international fair.

among those welcoming the group at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and yang chih-hsin, yu hou-hua and tu feng, leading members of departments concerned.

simeon dimitrov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the bulgarian embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark Anniversary of Cuba-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the republic of cuba and the people's republic of china.

among the guests at the banquet were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador jesus barreiro and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples.

present were leading members of various departments concerned li ching-chuan, yang chi, hao meng-pi, peng chin-po, yang kung-su, wu fan-wu, chen teh-ho, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien and fang hsiao, and kuo ching-hsiang, a leading member of the china-cuba friendship people's commune.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, gave a reception on the afternoon of september 29 in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from prague.

present at the reception were vladimir halupa, minister of tele-communications of czechoslovakia; karel lobl, minister of construction and technique and chairman of the czechoslovak side of the sino-czechoslovak joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation; m. hruza, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and alois hloch, vice-minister of foreign trade; as well as personages from various departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in prague were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Czechoslovak Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party in Peking to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

colonel zdenek buranda, military attache of the czechoslovak embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party this afternoon to mark czechoslovak army day.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned chu kai-yin, li ting-chuan and kao chien-chung.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking were present.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to German Democratic Republic Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 3, 1972)

peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, gave a reception here on the morning of september 29 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were e. moldt, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the g.d.r., g. nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy, p. wandel, chairman of the league for friendship among the peoples, and representatives from some departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in the german democratic republic were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

equatorial guinean president francisco macias nguema received on october 2 chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan in santa isabel and had a warm and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from that city.

present on the occasion were bonifacio nguema esono andeme, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs of equatorial guinea, and daniel oyono ayingono, chief of protocol at the presidency of that country.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 3, 1972)

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were cseterki lajos, secretary of the presidium of the hungarian people's republic; csanadi gyorgy, minister of transport and postal services; horgos gyula, minister of metallurgical and machine industry; puja frigues, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade; szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry and co-chairman of the hungarian side of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation; colonel halasz antal, deputy chief of the general political administration of the hungarian people's army; major general berczes emil, deputy chief of general staff of the hungarian people's army; and major general pesti endre, commander of budapest garrison force; as well as other hungarian military officers and government officials.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to hungary were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Seiichi Tagawa Gives Dinner Party in Honor of Chinese Oceanographic Society Group

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1972)

seiichi tagawa, chairman of the oceanographic development sub-committee of the house of representatives of japan and chairman of the organizing committee of exhibition for the international oceanographic development conference, gave a dinner party yesterday evening in honour of the visiting group of the chinese oceanographic society led by hsia pu. the group has come to japan to attend as observer the second international oceanographic development conference and visit the international oceanographic development exhibition.

attending the dinner party were yoshimi furui, diet member of the liberal democratic party; takaharu okubo, managing director of the japan-china memorandum trade office; tadayoshi sasaki, chairman of the executive committee of the international oceanographic development conference; takeo hori, chairman of the executive committee of the international oceanographic development exhibition; teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; masanori kanbayashi, president of the nichimen company.

hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was also present on invitation.

Normalization of China-Japan Relations Is Result of Joint Protracted Struggle of Chinese and Japanese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

the normalization of china-japan relations -- the strong desire of the peoples of the two countries -- has come true with the publication of the september 29 statement of the chinese and japanese governments which declared the end of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between the two countries and the establishment of diplomatic relations.

the normalization of china-japan relations is the result of the joint protracted struggle of the chinese and japanese people.

because of various causes, diplomatic relations between china and japan, the close neighbours, had not been restored and the state of war had not ended since the founding of the people's republic of china; but thanks to the unremitting effort of the broad masses and people of all circles of the two countries, non-governmental contacts and economic and cultural exchanges have been going on all the time and steadily increasing. in their non-governmental contacts, the chinese and japanese people have worked constantly for normalization of relations between the two countries and laid a good foundation for the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations.

the aggressive war unleashed by the japanese militarists against china in the past had caused millions of chinese people to suffer disasters and make enormous sacrifice. the japanese masses, too, were the victims of militarism. following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people have always made a strict distinction between a handful of militarists and the broad masses of the japanese people. though the state of war between china and japan had not yet ended, we have, since the founding of the people's republic of china, released all japanese pows, helped tens of thousands of japanese nationals in china who are willing to do so to return to japan, and sent back the remains of many japanese nationals who had died in china, all for the promotion of friendship between the two peoples. although there were no diplomatic relations between china and japan, we kept inviting many japanese friends to visit china. in the past ten years japanese visitors outnumbered visitors from other countries every year. we had invited many far-sighted personages in the liberal democratic party of japan to visit china. in the past twenty-odd years, japanese workers, peasants, women, youth and students, personages in the political, economic and religious circles, public figures in the film, broadcasting, television, press, publication, literature and art, fine arts, education, physical culture, public health and fishery circles and representatives of former military men have paid friendly visits to china. among these people were some who had the opportunity to visit china only after breaking through various obstacles, or accumulating the travelling expenses with much effort, or waging repeated struggles.

japan-china friendship organizations formed by japanese people and personages in various circles have played an important role in promoting non-governmental contacts and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. exhibitions, lectures and discussions to publicise china's socialist revolution and socialist construction were held in different parts of japan under the auspices of friendly organizations including the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association

and the japan association for the promotion of international trade, thus promoting greatly mutual understanding between the chinese and japanese peoples.

the founding of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations with aiichiro fujiyama as chairman, the national council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations with michio royama as the representative of the sponsors, the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations with kenzo nakajima as chairman and other organizations for japan-china friendship which set up local chapters in all parts of japan have pushed forward the movement for japan-china friendship and restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

japanese opposition parties -- the japan socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party -- have also made tremendous efforts to promote the normalization of relations between japan and china.

inejiro asanuma, chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party, and chang hsi-jo, president of chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, issued joint statements in 1957 and 1959, expressing the firm determination of the japan socialist party to strive for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and affirming the party's fundamental stand toward japan-china relations. to this, the chinese side expressed its welcome. former chairman of the japan socialist party kozo sasaki and its chairman tomomi narita and many other friends from the party have made tremendous efforts for and contributions to the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations.

a joint statement was signed in peking by the delegation of the komei party led by yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the party's executive committee, and the china-japan friendship association in july, 1971. in this statement the komei party clearly set forth the well-known five-point principles on the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

some time in march and april, 1972, the delegation of the democratic socialist party led by ikko kasuga, chairman of the party's central executive committee, signed a joint statement with the china-japan friendship association, calling for an early termination of the state of war between japan and china and for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

not long ago, japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka said, "a favourable condition for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations is that the way has been paved to some extent as a result of the efforts made by the opposition parties and the dietmen's league

for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. such hard work should be appreciated. we hope that they will offer their support in future too."

around the convening of the bandung conference, such well-known personages as fusanosuke kuhara, shozo murata and saburo nango visited china successively. for a long time, far-sighted personages within the ruling liberal democratic party such as tanzan ishibashi, tatsunosuke takasaki and kenzo matsumura made active contributions to the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

former japanese prime minister tanzan ishibashi visited china on invitation in september, 1959, and signed a communique with premier chou en-lai. the communique said, "the people of china and japan should make efforts to promote mutual friendship, strengthen mutual trust, improve the existing relations between china and japan and work together for early restoration of normal relations between the two countries, on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, and the ten principles of the bandung conference." tanzan ishibashi said that far-sighted japanese personages had never and would never tolerate hostility against china and the idea or acts of taking part in the creation of "two chinas".

17 years ago, premier chou en-lai exchanged views on china-japan relations with tatsunosuke takasaki, dietman of the liberal democratic party and director of the economic planning agency of the japanese government, who was then leading the japanese government delegation at the bandung conference. takasaki visited china twice in 1960 and 1962. liao cheng-chih and takasaki signed in peking on november 9, 1962, a memorandum on further development of non-governmental trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. mr. takasaki had until his death devoted his energy to the promotion of relations between the two countries. kenzo matsumura, adviser to the japanese liberal democratic party, was one of the founders of the memorandum trade between japan and china. he had visited china five times since 1959 and met with the chinese leaders on many occasions. in 1964 he attended the ceremonies for the exchange of notes concerning the minutes of the talks between the liao cheng-chih office and takasaki office on the exchange of representatives and establishment of the liaison offices, on the exchange of newsmen between china and japan and on memorandum trade. he had contributed to the promotion of japan-china friendship and normalization of relations of the two countries. at the invitation of the japanese people of various circles, many representatives of chinese

workers, youth, and women and of economic, trade, science and technology, cultural and art, sports department have visited japan in the past 20-odd years. the first delegation to visit japan after the war was the chinese red cross delegation headed by li te-chuan in 1954. then the chinese science delegation headed by kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, visited japan in 1955. wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, went to japan in august, 1971, to attend the funeral of mr. kenzo matsumura.

during their visits in japan, the chinese delegations were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the japanese people of various circles. many workers, youth and students, literary and art workers, and friends of various friendly organizations worked day and night to help the visiting chinese delegations or troupes and render them other services.

many japanese businessmen took part in the sino-japanese friendly trade, memorandum trade and non-governmental trade. members of the japanese economic circles took an active part in the spring and autumn chinese export commodities fair in kwangchow (canton), making contribution to the promotion of trading contact, mutual understanding and restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. china held commodities and economic and trade fairs in tokyo, osaka, kitakyushu and nagoya on three occasions in october 1955 and december 1966. some 8 million people visited the fairs. japan held commodity and industrial exhibitions in peking, shanghai, kwangchow, wuhan and tientsin nine times from october 1956 to april 1972. all this played an important role in promoting economic exchanges between the two countries.

the chinese people will never forget the numerous japanese friends who have paved the way for sino-japanese friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan; just as "when one drinks water, one should never forget those who sank the well." of course, difficulties of this or that kind will arise in future contacts after the restoration of diplomatic relations, but we are convinced that through the common effort of the chinese and japanese people, all difficulties will surely be surmounted and new progress made. in the new situation when the diplomatic relations between china and japan are finally normalized, the chinese and japanese people will continue their effort for the lofty goal of keeping the two peoples friendly generation after generation.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Youth Delegation Visits Sam Neua Liberated Zone

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

a chinese youth delegation led by chaon shih-tsu, member of the yunnan provincial committee of the communist party of china, returned to peking on october 3 after a friendly visit to the liberated zone in laos.

the delegation visited the sam neua liberated zone from september 17 to 27 on the invitation of the lao patriotic youth federation and was warmly received.

vi xien, deputy secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic youth federation, gave a dinner party on the evening of september 18 in honour of the visitors.

on september 25, the members of the delegation were received by sali, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, who had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the same evening, a mass meeting and soiree, sponsored by the lao patriotic youth federation, was held in honour of the delegation. among the 1,000 people in attendance were sithon khommadam, vice-chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front; khamsouk keola, chairman of the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos; nhia vu, member of the standing committee of the central committee, and sali, member of the central committee, of the lao patriotic front; responsible members of departments directly under the lao patriotic front central committee and youth representatives and other people.

vi xien and chang shih-tsu spoke at the meeting.

vi xien said that the visit of the chinese youth delegation to the lao liberated zone would further strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity of the youth and people of the two countries. he declared that the youth of laos will continue to strengthen the revolutionary unity and militant friendship with chinese youth.

chang shih-tsu, head of the delegation, spoke in high appreciation of the splendid victories and great achievements scored by the lao youth, the armed forces and people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the struggle for the consolidation and building of the liberation zone. he strongly condemned the towering crimes committed by u.s. imperialists and their lackeys against the lao people. chang shih-tsu declared that the chinese youth and people, resolutely following the teachings of chairman mao, will always be united, always fight together and be victories side by side with the fraternal lao youth and people.

there was an exchange of embroidered banners between the lao patriotic youth federation and the chinese youth delegation during the course of the meeting.

during its stay in laos, the chinese youth delegation had discussions with the leading members of the lao patriotic youth federation and met youth representatives of the departments directly under the lao patriotic front central committee and the supreme command of the lao people's liberation army. the delegation also visited the countryside and a number of factories, schools, hospitals, shops, armed units and departments concerned. they had get-togethers with the lao youth and were warmly received wherever they went by the cadres, workers, soldiers and people. they saw and were greatly encouraged by the great achievements accomplished through the revolutionary spirit of the heroic lao youth, the armed forces and people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. vi xien, deputy-secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic youth federation gave a farewell dinner party for the chinese youth delegation on the evening of september 26.

sithon khommadam, vice-chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front; khamsouk keola, chairman of the alliance of lao patriotic neutralist forces; sali, member of the l.p.f. central committee were among those attending the party. at the party there was a warm atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and lao youth and peoples.

during its stay in hanoi, the chinese youth delegation was warmly entertained by the ho chi minh working youth union of the democratic republic of viet nam and the hanoi city committee. they visited the exhibition of u.s. imperialist crimes.

on the evening of october 1, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping gave a reception to the lao and vietnamese comrades-in-arms for the successful visit to the lao liberated zone by the chinese youth delegation.

when the delegation returned to peking, responsible member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence yin tso-chen and responsible members of other departments concerend were at the airport to receive them.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio broadcast an editorial on september 30 warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial said, "23 years ago, the heroic chinese people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the great teacher comrade mao tsetung, overthrew after a long and most arduous armed struggle the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and won complete victory in the new democratic revolution".

it went on, "the victory of the chinese revolution has dealt a fatal blow to imperialism and colonialism, immensely inspired the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for liberation and given a powerful impetus to the leaping progress of the world revolutionary movement."

the editorial said, "in the past 23 years, the chinese communist party and people, under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao, have won one brilliant victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction on all fronts. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, miraculous changes have taken place in the land with a quarter of the world's population, and the poor and backward china has been turned into a prosperous and powerful socialist country."

it continued, "on the road of their advance, the chinese communist party and people have carried out repeated sharp struggles against the class enemy inside and outside the party and the country. the great victories of the proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work have smashed the vicious schemes of imperialism and social-imperialism to restore capitalism in china through their agents and have greatly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

it said, "holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and persisting in proletarian internationalism, the chinese communist party and people are standing in the forefront of the world people's struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. their prestige in the world is rising with each passing day and their contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause are ever increasing.

the editorial said, "at present, an execellent situation has emerged inside and outside the country." "internationally, the struggle of the people of various countries against aggression, intervention, control and subversion by the superpowers has become ever broader and sharper. the three indochinese peoples have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's armed forces of the southeast asian countries have become stronger with each battle. the struggles of the people of the arab countries and the palestinian people against control by the superpowers and for the recovery of the lost territory and for the right of national survival are developing in depth. the days of imperialism and social-imperialism are getting tougher and tougher."

the editorial concluded, "while celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the malayan people are determined to advance along the road of encircling cities from the countryside and seizing state power by armed force."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Governor-General Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

governor-general of mauritius leonard williams received recently chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from port louis.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching and Ou Tang-liang Give Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Korean Democratic Women's Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

comrades teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching and ou tang-liang gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all members of the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee, and secretary of the central committee, of the union.

attending the banquet were korean ambassador to china

hyun jun keuk and his wife; li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the banquet proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere. hosts and guests talked about the great unity and militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea.

ou tang-liang and li jong sun spoke at the banquet.

in her speech, ou tang-liang paid high tribute to the heroic korean people and women who have traversed a glorious fighting course and made brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. she said: the chinese people and women are glad to see that north and south korea have reached agreement on the basis of the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and issued a joint statement, and that full-dress talks have begun between the north and south korean red cross societies, thus bringing about a good start for the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of korea. this is a great victory for the line of the workers' party and government of korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and we are confident that their beautiful country will certainly be reunified.

ou tang-liang said: the militant unity and great friendship between the people and women of china and korea, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, are a reliable guarantee for defeating our common enemy. in accordance with the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will, as always, unite with the korean people and women at all times and fight and win victory together with them in the revolution and construction.

li jong sun said: here in peking we joined our closest comrades-in-arms -- the women of china -- in celebrating the glorious festival of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we are happy to see for ourselves the brilliant achievements and experience of the chinese people and women in their revolutionary struggles and construction work, and we regard these achievements of the fraternal chinese people and women as our own.

she said: in their struggle to raise production the korean people and women have today kindled still more ardent flames on all fronts of socialist construction. following the principles for the reunification of the fatherland expounded by our great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have plunged into a nationwide struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

we must realize the historic mission of reunifying our fatherland.

the delegation leader said: our people and women will, as always, continue to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and do our utmost to further strengthen the unity and friendship sealed in blood between korea and china. she said that the korean women would always unite closely with the chinese women in their common struggle and carry the struggle through to the end.

comrade teng ying-chao proposed a toast at the banquet to the everlasting, unbreakable friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea, to the health of comrade kim song ae, chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, and to the health and long life of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and the close friend of the chinese people. she paid high respects to comrade kim il sung.

present at the banquet were leading members of various departments concerned and representatives of women's circles in the capital. they included hsieh ching-yi, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien, fang chiung, hsing jen-hsien, hsu kuang, lo shu-chen, wang hsin-wei, wang ta-wan, hsu hui-jung, liu che, liu kuei-ying, sun kuei-chun and yu hsiu-fang.

Korean Vice Premier Kim Man Gum Receives Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 4, 1972)

kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the democratic people's republic of korea cabinet received here today the chinese agricultural scientists' delegation led by lin shan, secretary-general of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were kim dong bae, acting president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

Chinese Youth Delegation Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation led by liang chin-tang, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, returned here by plane this afternoon, after attending celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit there.

greeting the delegation at the airport were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of various departments concerned mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and chia hsueh-chien.

Korean Cultural Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1972)

the cultural delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea, with li chang son, minister of culture, as its leader and li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union, as its deputy leader, left here for changsha by air this morning at the end of a friendly visit. it is accompanied by shih shao-hua, member of the cultural group under the state council.

the korean comrades-in-arms came to shanghai on october 3 from peking. that evening vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien gave a banquet warmly welcoming the delegation. comrades hsu ching-hsien and li chang son spoke at the banquet, wishing the great friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries everlasting and wishing the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung good health and a long life.

during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the malu people's commune and the shanghai school of dancing, and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river".

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by hsu ching-hsien,

vice-chairman, and chin tsu-min and feng kuo-chu, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned sheng shu-shan, tan shao-fa, hsiao mu, and yuan tung-lin, and representatives of the shanghai literary and art circles and hundreds of other people.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 3, 1972)

liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a reception here on the evening of september 29 in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were andzej benesz, vice-marshal of the national assembly of the people's republic of poland; ja czapla, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tadeusz olehowski, minister, and marian dmochowski, vice-minister, of foreign trade; jerzy szopa, minister, and stefan perkowicz, vice-minister, of shipping; janusz hrynkiewicz, vice-chairman of the planning commission of the council of ministers; jerzy knothe, vice-minister of forestry and timber industry; jerzy smyczynski, vice-minister of building and building materials industry; major-general boleslaw szczerba, deputy director of the general logistics department of the people's army; major-general wladyslaw barcikowski, director of the health department of the ministry of defence; major-general jozef dziadura, chief of the general staff of the warsaw military area; colonel stanislaw piwacinski and colonel ryszard sawicki, deputy commanders of the warsaw city garrison; and kazimierz banach, president, jan karol wende, vice-president, of the polish-chinese friendship society; as well as friendly personages of all circles in poland.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to poland were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

li chu-ching, chinese consul-general to the gdansk province of poland, held a national day reception on october 2. some leading members of the departments concerned in the gdansk province were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

the romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas left here for home by plane today, after concluding a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of various chinese organizations yao hsiao-cheng, mou tso-yun and chang chun-han, and table tennis coaches and players.

octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, sian and wuhan.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

San Marino Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Arrives in Peking at Head of Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, and the san marino government delegation led by him arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are: emilio della balda, secretary of state for internal affairs; marino benedetto belluzzi, expert on culture and education; emilio amati, expert on economy, trade and industry; and raffaele giardi, chancellor of the office of the foreign ministry.

the distinguished san marino guests were welcomed at the airport by chi peng-fei, foreign minister; li chen, minister of public security; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, wang tung, han hsu, hu shu-tu, hsiao teh, sun so-chang, wu yin-hsien and hsueh yu-shan.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present at the airport.

the airport flew the national flags of san marino and china. when the san marino secretary of state for foreign affairs and the other guests alighted from the plane, foreign minister chi peng-fei and others walked up, cordially shook hands with them and warmly welcomed them.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who had gone to shanghai specially to meet the guests, accompanied them to peking.

when the distinguished san marino guests stopped over in shanghai on their way to peking today, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu and chen a-ta, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Prime Minister of Senegal Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

abdou diouf, prime minister of senegal received in dakar on october 2 wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from dakar.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President, Vice President Receive Chinese Missions

(NCNA-English Freetown, Oct. 4, 1972)

siaka stevens, president, and sorie ibrahim koroma, vice-president and prime minister, of the republic of sierra leone, received here today all the members of the chinese economic and technical study mission headed by lu hsueh-chien and the chinese medical study mission headed by chiou ming-yi, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to sierra leone, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Greets New Syrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with jabr al-atrache, newly appointed ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china. they discussed matters related to the presentation of credentials.

Syrian Professor and Wife Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1972)

wajih al mouallem, syrian professor of medicine, and his wife arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by representatives of the association and peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, weng yung-ching, chang yen-o, fan kuang and chao pi-lien.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, delivered a speech in the general debate at this afternoon's plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly. the speech reads in full as follows:

mr. president, a number of important changes have taken place in world situation since the 26th session of the united nations general assembly. a series of new victories have been achieved by the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. countries of the third world are getting united on a wider scale to oppose the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war; they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. meanwhile, some important events have taken place in international relations. in the east, the leaders of china and the

united states have held talks after more than twenty years' suspension of relations between the two countries. they have made clear the differences of principle between the two sides and agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should handle their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and that international disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. recently, prime minister tanaka of japan paid a visit to china, and the two sides have reached an important agreement on the normalization of the relations between china and japan, thus realizing the long-standing aspirations of the two peoples and opening up a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. in the west, the soviet union and the united states held summit talks and signed a number of bilateral agreements on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, culture, education and health. the european economic community has grown and expanded. in the middle east, far-reaching progress has been made in the arab country's struggle to free itself from superpower control. the struggle of the people of various countries and the changes in international relations have helped in varying degrees to promote the relaxation of international tension.

however, it cannot but be noted that there is no essential change in the situation in which a superpower is pushing expansionism by all means in contending for world hegemony. the acute and complicated contradictions and struggles between imperialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other have not abated.

to this day, the u.s. war of aggression against indochina is still going on. because of the meddling by the soviet union, the turmoil on the south asian subcontinent has failed to subside. the stalemate of "no war, no peace" in the middle east remains. in europe, with the two military blocs confronting each other, there is no, and cannot be any, genuine security. colonialism of different forms persists in many parts of the world. the sovereignty and independence of many small and medium-sized countries are still being infringed and their national resources plundered. 27 years have elapsed since the end of world war ii. there are still foreign military bases of various kinds and large numbers of foreign troops on the territories of many countries. the arms race between the two superpowers is being stepped up without cease, seriously menacing the independence and security of the peoples of the world. the whole western world is in the grip of financial and monetary crises, which have aggravated its various contradictions. in these circumstances, how can the world not be in turmoil? the world is still in the

process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control is bound to continue for a long time.

the chinese delegation holds that the people of all countries must not be deluded by certain temporary and superficial phenomena of detente at the present time and develop a false sense of security. while striving for world peace and the progress of mankind, we must maintain sufficient vigilance and make necessary preparations against the danger of new wars of aggression any imperialism may launch.

mr. president,

to end the war in indochina as soon as possible is the most urgent matter for easing the tension in the far east. at present, the people of the whole world, including the american people, strongly condemn the u.s. government for its wanton bombing, mining and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam and resolutely demand that it immediately stop all its acts of aggression against viet nam and the whole of indochina and withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its followers, so that the peoples of the three indochinese countries may solve their own problems independently, free from any foreign interference. fair and reasonable ways for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam and indochina question have been put forward in the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on its two key points and in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. of late, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement on september 11, demanding that the united states cease its policy of "vietnamizing" the war and its support to the saigon puppet regime, and pointing out that a solution to the problem of south viet nam must proceed from the actual situation in south viet nam in which there exist two administrations and two armies as well as other political forces and that a provisional government of national concord composed of three equal segments must be formed to take charge of the affairs in the period of transition. this proposal is fair and reasonable. it shows that the vietnamese side has no intention to impose a communist regime on south viet nam. rejection of this proposal precisely bespeaks the attempt to continue to impose the nguyen van thieu puppet regime on the south vietnamese people. the chinese government fully supports the just stand of the vietnamese people and of the three indochinese peoples.

the three indochinese countries are close neighbours of china, and the three indochinese peoples are the chinese people's brothers. we are duty-bound to support

them in their just struggle against foreign aggression, and we will never interfere in their internal affairs. on behalf of the chinese government, i once again solemnly declare on this rostrum: so long as the war in indochina goes on in whatever form, the chinese government and people, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifice, will firmly support the three indochinese peoples in fighting to the end.

it is necessary to point out here that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal representative of the khmer people and effectively controls nearly 90 per cent of cambodian territory. the lon nol regime is imposed on the khmer people by foreign forces, and it is illegal from the very beginning. the representatives of the lon nol clique have no right to occupy cambodia's seat in the united nations. more and more countries in the world have recognized this reality and truth. the chinese delegation holds that the united nations should rectify the present unreasonable and illegal state of affairs and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia its lawful rights.

on july 4 this year, initiated and promoted by the democratic people's republic of korea, north and south korea reached agreement on the principles and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, thus strengthening the confidence of the 40 million and more korean people, who have been divided for twenty-seven years, in the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this agreement. nineteen years have elapsed since the armistice in korea. the chinese people's volunteers withdrew from korea as early as 1958. but in south korea there still remain a so-called "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and a so-called "u.n. command". this is an anachronism. the combination of the two implies a threat to north korea. this is an underlying factor making for the continuation of tension on the korean peninsula. now, north and south korea have agreed to gradually achieve the reunification of korea independently and by peaceful means without reliance upon foreign forces or their interference. why should the united nations keep these two stumbling blocks in front of the korean people? the general assembly should discuss the proposed item "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" and adopt a pertinent resolution to remove these two stumbling blocks. it is regrettable, however, that discussion o' this fair and reasonable proposal has been deferred to next year. to dodge a problem is no solution. it is argued that the discussion should be postponed to next year because north and south korea are now in contact. this argument is untenable. one may

ask, will there be no more contacts between north and south korea next year? this is obviously a pretext. a postponement is neither in the interests of the korean people nor conducive to relaxation of tension on the korean peninsula. we hope that the countries concerned will reconsider their stand.

mr. president,

now i wish to speak on the question of the indo-pakistan subcontinent. we all remember that last december in this very hall, the general assembly at its 26th session adopted by the overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan. subsequently, the security council also adopted by 13 votes in favour and two abstentions a resolution demanding ceasefire, troop withdrawal and release of prisoners of war by all those concerned. however, while the relevant resolutions of the united nations were not yet implemented, the soviet government and its followers raised at the security council last august the question of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. in disregard of the reasonable demand of many countries to postpone the consideration of the question, they insisted on a vote to compel china to use the veto. china's stand for postponing the consideration of this question does not mean that we are fundamentally opposed to the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. china cherishes friendly sentiments for the people of east bengal and has no prejudice against mr. mujibur rahman. we stand for postponing the consideration of this question, in order to promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned and the implementation of the u.n. resolutions, which are the very immediate concern. however, the soviet government has hurriedly pressed for u.n. admission of "bangladesh". this is definitely not aimed at helping "bangladesh", but at forcing china to use the veto, maintaining and aggravating the tensions among the parties concerned on the subcontinent and white-washing its foul act of supporting the indian government in dismembering pakistan last year. but its attempt will not succeed. if it had been national self-determination, it should have been the people of east bengal solving their problems by themselves. why should indian troops have invaded east pakistan? and why should the 90,000 and more pakistani war prisoners and civilians have been taken to india?

after the admission of "bangladesh" has been vetoed, certain people are trying to bypass the security council and referring the question to the general assembly for discussion. this is clearly done with ulterior motives. this will in no way help promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned on the subcontinent, nor will it reflect honour on the country inciting such a move. china stands firm on principles. china considers that

whether or not reasonable u.n. resolutions supported by the overwhelming majority of its members are implemented is a matter of principle affecting what direction the u.n. is heading for. and on matters of principle china will never retreat.

the present situation of "no war, no peace" in the middle east is solely created by the two superpowers for their respective interests. taking advantage of this situation, they are using arab countries' territories and sovereignty and the palestinian people's right to existence as stakes to strike political deals. the united states is openly supporting the aggression by israeli zionism. the other superpower claims to "support and assist" the arab people in their struggle against aggression. has it supported and assisted them? it has indeed sold them no small amount of weapons. but strangely, the weapons supplied are not allowed to be used. is this not asking people to buy scrap iron? moreover, it demands privileges and bases, and even attempt to subvert their government. what kind of "friend" is this? it is more dangerous than an open enemy.

however, recent developments show that the heroic arab people will not allow others to ride on their backs and lord it over them for long. they have taken determined actions to shake off superpower domination. this commands admiration. do not believe the sensational nonsense deliberately spread by a superpower that no counter-attack should be made against israel's armed aggression for that would spark a world war. that is meant to scare people. it has been borne out repeatedly by the history of the 20 years and more since world war ii. we believe that, so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the arab countries subjected to aggression are fully capable of recovering their sacred territories and the injured palestinian people regaining their national rights.

the chinese government has always opposed assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to terrorist acts by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses, because they are harmful to the development of the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. but we strongly condemn israel for the recent barbarous aggression and massacres it has committed against lebanon, syria and other arab countries on the pretext of the "munich incident". the chinese people will always stand together with the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle against aggression.

the situation in the mediterranean is closely related to that in the middle east and europe. in contending for hegemony, the two superpowers have dispatched large numbers of war vessels to the mediterranean and

set up many military bases there, posing a threat to the security of the countries around the sea. now more and more mediterranean countries have raised their voice for "a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries", and demanded the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the mediterranean. their demand is entirely just and the chinese government and people firmly support it.

it is fully understandable that the people of the european countries, who have gone through two world wars, are all concerned for the peace and security of europe. twenty-seven years have passed since the end of world war ii, and yet many european countries are still under the military control of one superpower or the other, with large numbers of foreign troops stationed on their territories. making use of the confrontation of the two military blocs, each of the two superpowers is trying hard to keep its allies under control and undermine the opposite side. in these circumstances, how can one speak of genuine peace and security for the people of the european countries? what calls for attention is the fact that there are now some people who, capitalizing on the european people's eager desire for peace, are trying hard by various tactics to cover up the reality that european peace and security are still under threat, and to create the false impression of a european detente and "all quiet on the western front", so as to attain their ulterior purposes. the fact that a superpower could, when it considered it necessary, launch a surprise attack to occupy an ally with massive troops shows that such a "military alliance" is no guarantee for peace at all. security is out of the question for any country when it is under virtual occupation.

we hold that, in order truly to ensure peace and security for europe, it is necessary to oppose firmly the aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers, to disband the military blocs, withdraw the foreign armed forces and bring about peaceful coexistence of the european countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. otherwise, the so-called european security conference can only be another name for the division of spheres of influence between the two superpowers by making use of military blocs. such a conference would better be called "the european insecurity conference" rather than "the european security conference". an increasing number of countries are demanding that all the european countries should take part as equals in the european security conference and its preparations with equal powers and opposing the holding of the conference as between two blocs. they especially oppose the two big powers monopolizing everything behind the backs of the other countries and manipulating the destiny of their people. this is an expression of the profound aspirations of the

european people. the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of the european countries in all their efforts to oppose the power politics and hegemonism practised by the superpowers.

in africa, particularly in southern africa, the mass movements against the white colonialist rule, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national liberation have made great new progress, marking a further enhancement of the political consciousness of the african people. the people in southern africa and other regions, which have not yet achieved independence, are increasingly aware that the only way to overthrow the white colonialist rule and win national liberation is to rely mainly on their own efforts, fully arousing and organizing the masses and waging an unyielding valiant struggle. it is necessary to seek external assistance, but more and more facts have proved that it is impossible to put an end to the colonialist rule by relying on other people. the chinese government and people resolutely support the heroic people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe, namibia and spanish sahara. their struggles are just, and so long as they carry on perseveringly, fear neither hardship nor sacrifice and advance wave upon wave, they will surely, with the sympathy and support of the peoples of africa and the whole world, win final victory.

as a developing country, china, from her own experience, fully sympathizes with the deep aspirations of the asian, african and latin american countries for the defence of their national independence, the protection of their resources and the development of their national economy. we resolutely support the latin american countries in their struggle to defend their rights over the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights. we resolutely support the petroleum -- and other raw material -- exporting countries of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle against plunder by foreign forces. we resolutely support the developing countries in their struggle against imperialist countries shifting their economic crisis on to them. we resolutely support the small and medium-sized countries in their struggle against big powers plundering their fishery resources.

we hold that, in order to change the backward state of their economy, the developing countries should first of all rely on themselves, that is, they should rely mainly on their own efforts and take foreign aid as an auxiliary. the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. those countries which have already won liberation are all the more duty-bound to support and assist those countries subjected to oppression and aggression. but now some people are using aid as a means for controlling other countries and expanding their own spheres of influence. when they give something to other countries, they assume the airs of a benefactor and demand all sorts of privileges. they send to the recipient countries experts and advisers who behave as tyrants, ordering people about and lording it over them. how could this be called aid?

we hold that all countries which are sincere in providing aid to others, including multilateral aid through the united nations, should help the recipient countries and not to exploit them. their loans should be interest-free or, at least, low in interest. they must not press for repayment but should allow its postponement. when providing a loan or other forms of aid, they should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. the purpose of providing aid to other countries should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop an independent national economy. they must not reduce the recipient countries to dependence and subordination in the name of "economic aid" and "international division of labour", let alone placing them under their control on the pretext of "aid". china, too, received some foreign aid in the past and had direct experiences in this regard. therefore, today when we provide aid to other countries, we endeavour to act on the above-mentioned principles. of course, our capabilities in this respect are limited and the aid we can give is not much. but we hold that the above-mentioned principles should be propagated and applied universally.

mr. president,

now i wish to speak on the question of disarmament. not long ago some agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments were reached by the soviet union and the united states in high-level talks. there is no need for us to comment on these agreements if they are regarded merely as bilateral affairs between the soviet union and the united states. but if they are being blown up as tremendous achievements on the road of reducing the threat of nuclear war, we cannot agree. these agreements only stipulate some limitation on the quantity of certain categories of nuclear weapons in the possession of the soviet union and the united states, but impose no limitation at all on their quality, nor do they mention a single word about the destruction of nuclear weapons. this can by no means be regarded as a step towards nuclear disarmament. on the contrary, this marks the beginning of a new stage in the soviet-u.s. nuclear arms race. before the ink on the agreements had dried, the one hastened to test new-type nuclear weapons and the other expressed its intention to make a big increase immediately in its military expenditure. how can this be described as reducing the threat of a nuclear war? we hold that no fond illusion should be cherished about these agreements. in 1921, the major naval powers of the time prescribed limitation on their respective total tonnages of capital ships, and the limitation was reaffirmed in 1930. everybody knows what happened in the end. it is not without meaning to recall this historical case today.

moreover, the soviet union and the united states have stated in the document on the "basic principles of relations" between them that they have a special responsibility to avert conflicts which would serve to increase international

tensions, and they have recognized each other's security interests based on the principle of equality. what special responsibility and what equal security interests? according to khrushchov's "theory", do they not stand for soviet-u.s. collaboration for world domination? of course, one can talk like that, but it would not be so easy to have it realized.

as everyone knows, war is the continuation of politics. the invention and development of nuclear weapons have not changed, nor can they change, this truth. although no new world war has occurred since world war ii, local wars of various types have never ceased. why? because imperialism resorts to armed force in carrying out aggression and expansion. where there is oppression there is resistance, and where there is aggression there is struggle against aggression. this is inevitable so long as imperialism exists. but now the soviet government asserts that in a nuclear age there is no other way than the peaceful coexistence among states, which presupposes, above all, the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, that is, the non-use of both conventional and nuclear weapons. it has even spread the alarmist theory that the destructive power of even conventional warfare has by now increased so greatly that the large-scale use of conventional weapons can lead to the annihilation of entire nations. but the world will be safe once there is a resolution on the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. this is a sheer hoax. as a matter of fact, the soviet government does not believe in its own theory. their practice in the middle east, where they gave weapons to arab countries but forbade the use of them, does smack a little of this "theory". yet, in the indo-pakistan war last year, they gave undisguised support to the indian government in its armed aggression against pakistan. what kind of non-use of force is this?

people condemn war and consider it a barbarous way of settling disputes among mankind. but we are soberly aware that war is inevitable so long as society is divided into classes and the exploitation of man by man still exists. there are two categories of wars, just and unjust. we support just wars and oppose unjust wars. if a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose all wars indiscriminately. the non-use of force in international relations can only be conditional and not unconditional. the condition is to realize peaceful coexistence through mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. and in order to realize this it is imperative to oppose the policies of aggression and expansion of any imperialism. when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still using force to enslave, commit aggression against, control and threaten a majority of the countries of the world, it is betrayal to the people of the world to advocate non-use of force in international relations undiscriminatingly, without regard to conditions and in

an absolute way. if one still has a grain of socialism in him, why doesn't he produce something presentable, for instance, opposition to aggression in international relations, and especially aggression backed by nuclear weapons? why should he, on the contrary, choose to produce such shabby stuff as renunciation of the use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons? in that way, doesn't he allow himself to be seen through right away?

permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons -- this sounds so nice and looks so much like china's proposition, but in fact it is completely different. we say that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, agreement should first be reached on the non-use of nuclear weapons. and we have publicly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. this fully shows that china is developing nuclear weapons for defensive purposes and with the aim of breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to eliminate nuclear weapons. if the soviet union entertains the same defensive purposes as it has claimed, why does the soviet representative not dare to come up to this rostrum and make a similar declaration? how can it make people believe its big talk for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons to be sincere when it, while mouthing such prohibition, is constantly brandishing the nuclear weapons, obdurately opposing the possession and development of nuclear weapons by countries with few or no nuclear weapons, feverishly improving and developing its own nuclear weapons and deploying them at the gates of other countries? it asserts that the renunciation of the use of force and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be effective only when the two are linked together. in actuality, this is demanding that the people of the world give up their armed struggle against aggression, otherwise, nuclear weapons will be used against them. is this not its plain logic? big talk is useless. the proposal of the soviet government, no matter how much it is couched in diplomatic language, has the real intent of making all oppressed nations and peoples tamely submit to the nuclear threat of the one or two superpowers. but they have grossly underestimated the political consciousness of the people of the world.

in order truly to do away with nuclear threat, it is necessary to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons. yet the soviet government dares neither to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons nor to touch on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons but advocates the cessation of all nuclear tests. why? as everyone knows, the soviet union has made hundreds of nuclear tests. when it had made enough tests in the atmosphere, it proposed the partial ban on nuclear tests. now when it has made enough underground tests, it calls for a ban on all nuclear tests. actually this means that the

soviet union could make any kind of tests when it had the need, and that when it no longer has the need the others are not permitted to make any test. this is another trap blatantly designed to maintain its nuclear monopoly, following the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. as a chinese saying goes, "the magistrates are allowed to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps." china absolutely will not fall into this trap. at no time and in no circumstances will china recognize such a right for the soviet union or any other nuclear power. no one but they alone are permitted to develop nuclear weapons; they may threaten others but others are not allowed to exercise the right of self-defence. can there be such reason on earth? at present, a mere cessation of all nuclear tests without complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons can only hinder countries with few or no nuclear weapons from developing their nuclear capabilities for self-defence but will not affect in the least the nuclear hegemony of the superpowers. the real purpose of the proposal of the soviet government is to maintain its nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority by capitalizing on many countries' legitimate desire for peace, so that it can have a free hand to carry out its nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with few or no nuclear weapons. nuclear weapons are something which people can neither eat nor wear. china is a developing country and certainly does not want to spend one penny more than necessary on such stuff. china is making nuclear tests under compulsion. her nuclear tests are taking place in her interior, and their number is limited. china is ready at any time to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all nuclear countries are completely banned and thoroughly destroyed, and not before.

on the question of convening a world disarmament conference, we have explained the position and views of the chinese government at the 26th session of the general assembly. we cannot agree to the soviet position on the "world disarmament conference" as set forth in the soviet foreign minister's letter of august 14 this year to the u.n. secretary-general. the "world disarmament conference" as proposed by the soviet union has neither the necessary requisites, nor a clear aim. it would in fact be an "empty talk club" which would indulge in far-ranging rambling discourse without solving any practical problem. to hold such a conference would only serve to hoodwink and lull the people of the world. it is better not to hold it.

the actual situation in the world today is this: the two superpowers are maintaining military bases of various kinds, including nuclear bases, and stationing large numbers of their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, in many countries; their airplanes,

warships and submarines, including those carrying nuclear weapons, are flying and plying everywhere; and they have up to now refused to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries. to varying degrees, all the countries in the world with no nuclear weapons and those with few nuclear weapons are exposed to their threat. the most urgent question today is the withdrawal of foreign armed forces, rather than the reduction of armaments. let the two superpowers withdraw all their armed forces, both conventional and nuclear, back to their own countries. if they do not even want to effect a withdrawal, how can one believe that they are willing to make an arms reduction?

the cry for general and complete disarmament has been going on for more than a dozen years. but the result is general and complete arms expansion by the two superpowers, while all the small and medium-sized countries of the world are in a position of defence inadequacy. this hoax should not be allowed to continue. in order that a world disarmament conference will make a true start and carry on fruitfully instead of becoming a bout of deceptive empty talk, it is imperative to create the necessary conditions for the convening of such a conference, namely, all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states which possess the greatest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, and that they not only will not use nuclear weapons against each other, but, more importantly, will not use them against the non-nuclear countries, and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible to create the necessary conditions for all the countries, irrespective of their size, to discuss and solve on an equal footing the important questions of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional weapons.

mr. president,

since the beginning of this year, the united nations and its security council have done much work thanks to the joint efforts made by the overwhelming majority of the member states. what merits special mention is that the security council held special meetings in africa on african questions. this was an unprecedented action taken at the demand of many african countries. the meetings adopted a number of useful resolutions on some african questions. at the united nations conference on trade and development held in the capital of chile, many developing countries forcefully exposed the situation in which certain developed countries, by

trade, tariff, monetary and other means, are monopolizing international markets, shifting their economic crisis onto, and stepping up the plunder and exploitation of, other countries, thus aggravating the irrational international phenomenon of "the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer". the developing countries strongly demanded that this state of affairs must be changed. at the united nations conference on the human environment held in the capital of sweden, many countries of the third world strongly condemned imperialism for carrying out policies of aggression and war and put forward a number of sound views and reasonable opinions on the question of conserving and improving the human environment. at the sessions of the sea-bed committee, many countries of the third world carried out resolute struggles to safeguard their own natural resources and upheld the just position that each country has the right to determine the scope of its own territorial sea and jurisdiction. at all these meetings and conferences, many countries of the third world showed their firm determination to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and played important roles. however, we cannot but point out with regret that owing to obstructions by the one or two superpowers, the united nations has remained weak and ineffective in dealing with many major international issues. some correct resolutions adopted by the united nations remain unimplemented due to hindrance by the one or two superpowers. many organs and agencies of the united nations are still dominated by a small number of countries and fail to reflect the demands and opinions of the great number of countries of the third world. in the united nations there still prevails the very serious phenomenon of discussions without a decision and decisions without implementation. all this should be corrected speedily.

here i wish to deal with the chinese government's views on the review of the u.n. charter. as is known to all, the united nations charter was drawn up near the end of world war ii and it was a product of the historical conditions prevailing at the time. however, history is making advances and things are developing. in quite some respects the charter formulated 27 years ago obviously cannot meet the tremendous change in international situation and in the united nations. there were 51 original members at the founding of the united nations. since then more than 80 countries have joined the united nations, most of which are newly independent countries. it is understandable that there is a demand for the u.n. charter to fully reflect the present state of affairs of the world. we maintain that on the basis of upholding the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, careful consideration should be given to the views of various countries for necessary revisions of the charter so as to effect truly the principle that all member states, big or small, are equal. of course, we likewise consider that the revision

of the charter is a serious and important question, and we are ready to join you all in serious explorations.

mr. president,

the world is at the crossroads, and so is the united nations. if the united nations is to regain its prestige and play its due role, it must conform to the trend of the world, truly express the just demands of large numbers of its members and the people of the world, act strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter and free itself from the manipulation and control by the big powers. it must be trustworthy in word and resolute in deed. otherwise, it would be very difficult for the united nations to avoid eventually taking the old path of the league of nations. the chinese delegation is ready to work together with the delegations of all countries which love peace and uphold justice to make the united nations truly capable of playing a role in safeguarding international peace and promoting the cause of the progress of mankind.

CORRECTION:

In item 100501 (p.6 of october 6th issue) "chairman of chinese delegation speaks at u.n. general assembly":

1) the first sentence of the 16th paragraph ([redacted]) should read: "the chinese government is always opposed to assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or ..."

2) in the same item, the second sentence of the 21st paragraph ([redacted]) should read: "we resolutely support the latin american countries in their struggle to defend their 200 nautical-mile maritime rights."

3) in the same item, the last three sentences in the 30th paragraph ([redacted]) should read: "china is making nuclear tests under compulsion. her nuclear tests are taking place in her deep interior, and their number is limited. china is ready at any time to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all nuclear countries are completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed, and not before."

4) in the same item, the last sentence but three in the last paragraph but three ([redacted]) should read: "some correct resolutions adopted by the united nations remain unimplemented due to hindrance by one or two big powers."

Chinese Delegation to UN General Assembly Gives National Day Reception in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1972)

the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly gave a reception in new york yesterday evening in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

about 900 guests from more than 120 countries attended the reception. among them were foreign ministers or other cabinet ministers who are here to attend the current general assembly session from more than 40 countries including albania, austria, the congo people's republic, finland, guinea, iceland, india, iran, iraq, kuwait, laos, lebanon, mali, mongolia, morocco, nepal, the netherlands, pakistan, romania, syria, togo, tunisia, turkey, bahrain, chad, el salvador, fiji, ireland, jamaica, lesotho, liberia, libya, malagasy, nicaragua, the philippines, spain and thailand.

among the guests were also chairmen of delegations to the current general assembly session and permanent representatives to the united nations from algeria, argentina, belgium, bulgaria, burundi, byelorussia, cameroon, canada, chile, cuba, cyprus, czechoslovakia, the people's democratic republic of yemen, denmark, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, france, ghana, greece, guyana, hungary, indonesia, italy, japan, kenya, malta, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, nigeria, norway, peru, poland, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, sri lanka, the sudan, swedan, uganda, ukraine, the soviet union, the united kingdom, the united republic of tanzania, the arabic republic of yemen, yugoslavia, zambia, australia, bhutan, botswana, brazil, the dominican republic, ecuador, gabon, gambia, guatemala, haiti, honduras, ivory coast, luxembourg, malawi, malaysia, new zealand, niger, panama, paraguay, saudi arabia, singapore, swaziland, trinidad and tobago, the united arab emirates, the united states of america, venezuela, and zaire.

observers from switzerland and the federal republic of germany to the united nations were also present on invitation.

stanislaw trepczynski, president of the 27th session of the general assembly, who is deputy foreign minister of poland, kurt waldheim, u.n. secretary general, and other high officials of the united nations also attended the reception.

also present were american friends from various circles here, officials of the new york city council and chinese residents in the united states.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, hung hua, vice-chairman, and members, of the chinese delegation had friendly conversations with the guests during the reception.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed. guests from many countries congratulate the chinese people on their achievements and expressed their appreciation of the policy of the chinese government on international affairs. many expressed the best wishes for further development and consolidation of their relations with the people's republic of china.

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-United Nations, Oct. 3, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister and chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, called on kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, and stanislaw trepczynski, president of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, respectively here today.

they held friendly conversations.

CHINA AND US

Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan Meet Friendly American Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

comrades chiang ching and yao wen-yuan this afternoon met with two friendly american personages, frances roots hadden and her husband richard m. hadden, who are pianists. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were wang kuo-chuan, yu hui-yung, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, wang chuan-pin, hu hung-fan, shan ta-chi, hsu erh-wei, wei chien-yeh, yao chin-jung and li chih-chieh.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes American Attorney and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling this evening gave a dinner in honour of the american attorney martin popper and his wife.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including an chih-yuan and yueh tai-heng.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Oct. 3, 1972)

liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, gave a reception here on the evening of september 29 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were n.n. rodionov, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the u.s.s.r.; i.t. grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade; colonel general a.n. komarovsky, vice-minister of defence, and others.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in the soviet union were also present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 3, 1972)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a reception here on the evening of september 29 in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

dragi stamenkovic, member of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia attended the reception on behalf of the presidential council.

among the over 400 guests present were muhamed hadzic, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade; bosko dimitrijevic, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for economy; trpe jakovlevski, member of the federal executive council and director of the federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation; jaksa petric, under-secretary for foreign affairs; milos melovski, advisor to the president on foreign affairs; stojan milenkovic, vice-president of the chamber of economy; sandor dobo, vice-president of the assembly of the socialist republic of serbia; viteslav vanicek, federal under-secretary for foreign trade; lieutenant-general dane petkovski, federal assistant secretary for national defence and director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army; lieutenant-general simo mikasinovic, assistant chief of general staff of y.p.a.; and lieutenant-generals stjepan domankusic, bozo zarkovic, mladjo marin, radoslav jovic and other yugoslav military officers and government officials.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to yugoslavia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

APPENDIX

NCNA-English also reports on National Day Receptions given by:

HUANG Shih-hsieh, Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda, in Kigali
CHENG, Wei-chih, Chinese Ambassador to Argentina, in Buenos Aires
MA Tzu-ching, Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka, in Colombo
TSUI Chien, Chinese Ambassador to P.D.R. Yemen, in Aden
WANG Jo-chieh, Chinese Ambassador to A.R. Yemen, in Sanaa
NIEH Kung-cheng, Charge d'Affaires a.i. to Guyana, in Georgetown
HUANG Chen, Chinese Ambassador to France, in Paris
CHANG Teh-chun, Chinese Ambassador to Cuba, in Havana
CHEN Tung, Chinese Ambassador to Iceland, in Reykjavik
YAO Kuang, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, in Ottawa
YUEH Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Denmark, in Copenhagen
SHIH Tzu-ming, Chinese Ambassador to Finland, in Helsinki
TSAO Chun-keng, Chinese Ambassador to Norway, in Oslo
WANG Lu-ming, Chinese Ambassador to Sweden, in Stockholm
SUNG Chih-kuang, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, in London
LIU Fang-pu, Charge d'Affaires a.i. in India, in New Delhi
LI Lian-pi, Chinese Ambassador to Belgium, in Brussels
SHEN Ping, Chinese Ambassador to Italy, in Rome
HSU Wen-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, in Ulan Bator
LIU Pu, Chinese Ambassador to Malta, in Valleta
CHEN Chih-fang, Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland, in Berne
WANG Chung-li, Chinese Consul-General in Geneva
WANG Yueh-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Austria, in Vienna
LI Mao-lai, Charge d'Affaires a.i. to the Netherlands, in the Hague

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HIGHER EDUCATION

Some Views on Educational Revolution in the Science Faculty of Universities

by

Chou P'ei-yüan (周培源)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 6, 1972)

Summary of the article: The scope of specialties of the science faculty is quite extensive. How should they be comprehended? The key to the answer lies in a clear, positive understanding of the dialectical relationship between the theories of natural science and the relation of theory to practice.

The theories of natural science are the internal relations of natural phenomena discovered by people in the course of production struggle and scientific experiment. Having mastered the natural laws, people apply them to a dynamic transformation of the world.

Both science and engineering shoulder the task of knowing and reforming the world on the basis of the same natural laws, but the concrete problems which they tackle and the concrete methods they use for solving these problems are different. Science is classified according to the particularities of the form of movement of matter in nature, whereas engineering is classified according to sectors of production.

> The task of the science faculty is to foster not only natural science workers needed in current production, but also theoretical workers for the state's future development of production and science. Equal importance must be attached to engineering and science, practical application and theory, and neither should be neglected.
>
> The reform and building up of laboratories, as well as intensifying of laboratory training, is an important component part of the educational revolution in science. In the school, the teaching of basic courses must be carried out well. The science faculty of universities must attach enough importance to the study of basic theories.

*

Under the leadership of the Party, the revolutionary teachers, students and workers of the science faculty of universities have been resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for more than two years, and have produced very great results. However, owing to the extreme weakness of the foundation of science of the old China and to the interference and sabotage by the Rightist and the formally "Leftist" but essentially Rightist counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some problems of educational revolution in science still remain to be gradually solved in practice henceforth. It is imperative to intensify line education, develop revolutionary mass criticism, raise the consciousness of line struggle, and criticize the tendency to separate theory from practice as well as the wrong idea that "theory is useless," in order to push educational revolution in science toward a new upsurge.

What is the next step to be taken in the science faculty? Here I shall put forward some of my tentative views for the discussion of all.

Content of Science Education, Relationship Between Science and Engineering

The specialties of the science faculty of universities so far established in the educational revolution involve very broad areas. There are the specialties of basic mathematics, theoretical physics, astronomy, etc., which study basic theory. There are specialties of radio, semiconductor instruments and appliances, etc., which are highly technical and closely linked with production. There are also specialties, such as geophysics, geo-chemistry, bio-chemistry, geo-mechanics, etc., which arise as a result of the requirements of production and the development of science and which closely combine different branches of science so that they infiltrate each other. Older specialties, such as optics, magnetism, organic chemistry, high polymer chemistry, etc., have acquired new content.

With the development of the three major revolutionary movements and rise of social productivity, and as man's knowledge of the objective world

goes deeper and deeper continuously, some new specialties of the science faculty will soon appear. Such old basic sciences as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, etc., will also make new development.

Since the scope of science specialties is so extensive, how can they be comprehended more clearly and positively? I think the key lies in a clear, positive understanding of the dialectical relationship between the theories of natural science and the relation of theory to practice.

Idealists and materialists are fundamentally opposed to each other in their cognition of the theories of natural science. Idealist transcendentalists maintain that theories of natural science are inherent in the brains of man, that laws of nature are created by man. The theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism, on the other hand, is the theory of reflection. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice, from the practice of the three enterprises of production struggle, class struggle, and scientific experiment in society." He also teaches: "'Factual things' are all things that exist objectively; 'truth' is the internal relations of objective things, that is, the laws that govern them; and 'to seek' means we should study them." The theories of natural science are the internal relations discovered in natural phenomena by people in their scientific activities of production struggle and scientific experiment, that is, the "truth" within the natural phenomena. Having mastered the laws of nature, people will apply them in their further production struggle and scientific experiment, which means dynamic transformation of the world. The history of development of natural science is also a history of development of man's cognition and transformation of the world.

Reviewing the history of the development of natural science, we may see that some of the sciences were directly produced and developed from production struggle. For example, one branch of physics, thermomechanics, which appeared in the middle of the 19th century, was first developed out of the necessity of improving the efficiency of the steam engine. The theory of metals and alloys was developed out of the metallurgical industry. Modern computational mathematics is developing under the influence of the invention of the electronic computer and in response to the needs of national defense and industrial production. Radio astronomy is established due to the development of radar technology, and is a new component part of astronomy.

Again, in the sphere of biology, bacteria were discovered in the wine brewing industry. Other sciences, such as botany, plant physiology, zoology, genetics, human physiology, anatomy, etc., were all formed out of the needs of agricultural production and the development of medical and health enterprises.

However, some important discoveries in natural science and the development at certain stages of some branches of science were made principally through scientific experiment, including the observation of natural phenomena, and not all due to the direct needs of production. Motivated by its own contradictions, thermodynamics subsequently developed into statistical physics. Owing to the industrial development of the 19th century, and in particular

to the use of electricity, X-ray, natural radio-activity, and electronics were discovered toward the end of the 19th century. In the more than half a century from their discovery to uranium fission and use of atomic energy, physics has passed through a process of development from macroscopy to microscopy, from the solar system to atomic structure and nuclear structure, from classical mechanics to relativity and quantum mechanics. The mainstream of development of physics at this stage, under the general influence of the development of social productive forces of the 20th century, is basically theoretical work of natural science. It belongs to the logical development of the internal contradictions of science and to an abstract category, and its main task is not to provide direct solutions to problems of production of the time.

The 24 chieh-ch'i, summed up by our working people from long ages of agricultural production, are a solar calendar, and form a scientific basis for the four seasons of agricultural production, i.e., spring plowing, summer weeding, autumn harvesting, and winter garnering. However, such basic knowledge as the motion of the earth around the sun, which is the basis of the science of motion of the solar calendar, could not come purely from agricultural production or from general observation of the stars and constellations in the sky. It was gained by means of further observation, analysis, and abstraction of the movement of the planets and through scientific experiment. And more than four hundred years ago the movement of the plants was not yet used in providing direct solutions to problems of production.

We may know from the examples mentioned above that social production is the material basis for social development. Production practice is the most fundamental social practice, and man's knowledge of the objective world depends mainly on productive activity. However, we should also realize the great significance of scientific experiment and the theories of natural science. Engels said, "In the view of Marx, science is a revolutionary force that plays a propelling role in history." The laws of dynamics, obtained from abstraction of the planets' motion round the sun, are a theoretical basis for industrial and agricultural production on earth. On the basis of the theory of relativity and the laws of quantum mechanics, it was possible to foresee the advent of the era of atomic energy for mankind, and quantum mechanics paved the way in theory for semi-conductor technology and laser technology. The establishment and development of micro-physics in the 20th century has opened a new domain for the source of energy, materials, new technology, etc., needed for social production.

Some people said in the educational revolution that "engineering" was for reforming the world, while "science" was for knowing the world. Some others said, "There is not much difference between science and engineering." Still others said, "Don't emphasize the difference between science and engineering." Both science and engineering share the same task of knowing and reforming the world. In this sense there is no essential difference between them. Nevertheless, science and engineering each has its own concrete tasks and characteristics, and the concrete problems they deal with and their concrete methods of solving these problems are also different. Therefore, there should be some difference between the science and engineering

faculties with regard to their training of and demands on personnel. The view of "no difference between science and engineering," which in fact abolishes science, is very harmful.

Generally speaking, science is classified in accordance with the particularities of the mode of motion of matter in the world of nature into mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and such basic sciences, and each of which is sub-divided into branches. A man's knowledge of the objective world deepens continuously, these sciences infiltrate one another, thus forming new borderline sciences, such as geo-physics, bio-physics, geodynamics, etc. Therefore, the task of the science faculty is to know, explain, apply, and explore the laws of motion of matter in the objective world.

Engineering is classified in accordance with the departments of production into civil engineering, architecture, mechanical engineering, motive power, chemical engineering, petroleum, mining, metallurgy, aviation, water conservation, electric motor, telecommunications, etc. With the continuous development of social production, the national economy, and natural science, new production tasks will be continuously put forward and enlarged. Therefore, engineering has its own concrete objects, courses of study, and laws. It has as a component part the composite application of the laws of natural science and often involves many subjects of natural science.

There are scientific as well as economic problems of production. One technical task of engineering may have to use several related branches of natural science, while because of the universal character of objective laws, one branch of natural science may serve many related technical tasks of engineering. The relationship between science and engineering is in essence a relationship between the basic sciences and production tasks. They complement each other but each has its own emphasis. There is a dialectical relationship between biology and agriculture and medicine similar to that between science and engineering. Engineering, agriculture, and medicine have to use the fruits of many branches of natural science, but study of these subjects is mainly the task of workers of these branches of natural science. Of course, in order to do their own work well, workers of natural science should be familiar with the production process and use-requirements relevant to their own branches of science.

Object of Training in Science

The object of training provided by the science faculty in universities is to enable the worker-peasant-soldier students to have a high degree of political consciousness of wholeheartedly serving the Chinese people and the people of the world. They must understand Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and at the same time must possess a certain amount of knowledge of the theories of natural science, and have the ability to conduct scientific experiment,make theoretical analyses, and carry out summing up and computations. When confronted with practical problems, they should be able to analyze and solve them on the basis of the knowledge and abilities they have gained. The practical problems referred to here include theoretical

problems arising from current industrial and agricultural production and medical and health work as well as basic theoretical problems relating to the needs of long-term development and scientific development of the national economy.

Only when one has mastered the laws of nature, that is, deeply understood the internal relations of objective things, can one put forward one's views of analyzing and solving practical problems. The concrete demand of the laws of nature is the ability to correctly understand and explain the laws of nature, apply them, and find new laws. This is to say that the task of the science faculty is to train working personnel versed in the theories of natural science who are required by current production as well as theoretical workers required by the country in its future development of production and science.

From the point of view of the requirements of the national economy, our country needs a large number of engineers, technicians, and agricultural and medical workers as well as a certain number of theoretical workers, including those for scientific research, teaching, and the departments of production. The qualitative improvement of industrial products and engineering technology is often related to the level of science: the higher the level of science, the better the quality of products. Successful carrying out of science education and raising of the level of the basic sciences will play a great promotional role in the development of industrial and agricultural production, medical and health work, and national defense. Therefore, due importance must be attached to both engineering and science, application and theory, none of which can be neglected.

Problems of Relating Theory With Practice

The state of separation of theory from practice in the science faculty of universities is rooted in history. Before the liberation the establishment of departments and courses in the science faculties of the old universities was copied from the universities of capitalist countries. These departments and courses were formed in a society under the rule of the exploiting classes.

Under the illumination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after the liberation, large numbers of young scientists and technicians have grown up. Working together with the old scientific and technical specialists, they have made their due contributions on various fronts of construction in the motherland, changing the poor-and-blank backward physignomy of science and technology of the old China and laying a good foundation for the future development of natural science.

However, owing to the interference with and sabotage of higher education by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, teaching work in the science faculty was seriously divorced from the realities of our country before the great cultural revolution and fell far short of the requirements of national development. The establishment of specialties was also seriously dislocated from the development of the productive forces of the country.

In the educational revolution of the science faculties, the teachers, students, and employees went to the "May 7" cadre schools to study and received re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers in factories and rural areas. Meanwhile, through extensive investigation and study and repeated discussion, and on the basis of existing manpower and material resources, they carried out reform on the institution of specialties in the science faculties, on the one hand trying to fill the needs of the current development of the national economy, and on the other hand, starting from the prospect of long-term development, considering the laws of scientific development and the reserve forces of science. New specialties were thus instituted. The old specialties were also adjusted and given a new life.

To implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the universities have set up factories and workshops. The operation of factories by a university is a form of three-combination teaching-learning base which combines teaching-learning with production and scientific experiment. Meanwhile, the universities put in practice the principle of open-door education, form cooperative ties with relevant production and scientific research units, and carry out teaching in conjunction with the production, trial production of new products, and scientific research of outside units, thus beginning to change the serious state of three-separation of the old science faculty. The quality of teaching-learning is raised and encouraging results are produced.

An important part of the educational revolution of the science faculty is the reform and construction of laboratories and intensification of laboratory training. Due to the harmful effects of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, separation of theory from practice also existed in laboratory teaching work in the past, resulting in the antiquated and backward state of the content of experiments, their dislocation with classroom teaching, turning of observation of objective phenomena and training in weighing and measuring into mechanical operations, etc. Importance was attached to combination of theory with practice in the educational revolution, but in some areas there is an erroneous tendency to neglect the development of laboratories and substitute school-run factories for laboratories. This tendency must be rectified.

We master the laws of motion of matter through production practice, but some objective laws can be mastered through scientific experiment. Laboratory lessons can prominence the principal contradictions of courses of study and verify and demonstrate theories by means of experiment, enabling students to master theories and providing reliable data for production. Moreover, laboratory lessons are not limited to the mere verification and demonstration of scientific theories. Their principal purpose is to foster the ability of the students to actually carry out scientific experiment themselves, including the operation of instruments and apparatuses, designing of experiments, and analyzing, judging, and treatment of data. Moreover, laboratory work also fosters the ability to design and manufacture new instruments for use in verifying and demonstrating new scientific hypotheses. Such ability is highly useful in industrial and agricultural production and in medical work.

Therefore, laboratory work is an important way to train students to know and reform the world through the cycle from practice to theory and from theory back to practice. It must never be neglected.

In implementing the principle of relating theory with practice in the science faculty of the universities, the following several problems merit attention:

(1) The most outstanding problem in the institution of specialties is how should the relation of some theoretical courses, such as the specialties of basic mathematics, theoretical physics, etc., with practice be understood. The problem is how the relation of theory with practice can be totally understood. Science education must satisfy the needs of national development, but we cannot interpret the relation of theory with practice merely as a means to satisfy current requirements.

Speaking from the broad sense of relation of theory with practice, general mathematics is not only related to the three major revolutionary movements, but goes deep into the everyday life of the people. Some higher mathematics finds application only in engineering technology, physics, chemistry, and such sciences, and no connection can be seen between some branches of abstract mathematics and production practice. Through a review of the history of development of mathematics, it may be seen that in their early stage of development, some departments of mathematics could not be seen to have any application in the concrete production practice of the time. Calculus was invented more than 300 years ago through prolonged mathematical practice in solving the problem of planetary movement and in the scientific experiment to find the rate of incline of the tangent of a curve. Today it has become an essential mathematical means of solving problems of production.

Whether a theory of natural science has any practical application or scientific significance can be determined only through practice. Some courses of study are apparently unrelated to present-day production practice, or are regarded as probably useful only in the future. Through practice, however, they may become, under certain conditions, something urgently needed. Moreover, general relations exist between one course of study and another in natural science. Some courses of study play an important role in production or have great scientific significance, but in order to master and develop them, it is necessary to study other related subjects. Besides, the relation of theory with practice must be understood as total relation with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements.

The discovery of the theory of evolution in the 19th century dealt a mortal blow to the reactionary idealist theory of "God creates everything." The study of lichens is apparently of not much value to production, but the alternation of generations of lichens is powerful evidence of the evolution of plants. Any important discovery in natural science will increase man's ability to know and reform nature, and so contribute toward the defense, enrichment, and development of the philosophy of dialectical materialism.

Therefore, care must be exercised in dealing with some specialties which are more or less abstract and for which no application can be found at present. These must not be written off lightly. They may be investigated and studied, so as to find out their trend of development at home and in foreign countries. Scientific research should be launched to explore, through practice, the prospects of their development.

(2) Practice for more than two years shows that, owing to the universality of the laws of nature, the institution of specialties should still be made according to the branches of science instead of according to classes of products. They should not be set up without specific targets in view, but these targets should not be too narrow. In other words, they should have clear-cut objects and at the same time a certain degree of adaptability. The problem is how graduates should be enabled to do their work competently when they assume their work posts. The teaching of basic courses in school must be carried out successfully. This is the most fundamental thing. Acquisition of knowledge of the essential basic theories is for the sake of meeting the requirements of the study of new sciences, the mastery of new techniques, and continued improvement. It also plays an important role in fostering the ability to analyze and solve problems.

The science faculty of the universities faces a wide range of work posts, some of which are highly specialized. With regard to the students needed by these units, I think that after they have completed the basic courses the university may get in close touch with the units and ask the relevant units to help in carrying out teaching in the specialties and specialty groups. After the students have graduated, they should be assigned to posts in these units where necessary and possible. In this way, learning and application may become one, and so the efficiency of teaching-learning may be improved.

Why should specialties of the science faculty not be instituted in principle according to the production of products, i.e., why "engineering should not take the place of science" or "science should not depend on engineering"? The principal reason is that although the production of products is composite in character and involves many subjects, the area of every subject concerned is pretty narrow, so that students trained in this way will not be able to meet the requirement that scientific personnel must have a broad theoretical basis. But a few technical specialties may have to be established in the science faculty of some schools because they are urgently needed. These exceptions must not be ruled out.

(3) Now that intramural three-combination bases are established in the science faculty of the universities and cooperative ties are formed with extramural production units and scientific research units, is it still necessary to carry out other scientific work and set up independent research organizations for the training of scientific research personnel? I think that the summing up of the rich experience gained by the broad masses in industrial and agricultural production and development of theoretical scientific research work by the science faculty of the universities is an important measure for promoting further development of the national economy and enabling

us to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced scientific level as well as an important component part of the educational revolution.

A university assembles together a large number of scientific and technical personnel, and moreover is continuously supplied with reinforcements by admitting new students. It is necessary to have them organized so their role in scientific research may be given full play. Scientific research is also an important means of improving the quality of teaching, linking theory with practice, and training students to analyze and solve problems with the dialectical materialist method of thinking. Scientific research enables them to gain first-hand, living knowledge and know the current situation of development of modern science, so they may catch up with others.

Another advantage of the university is its concentration of personnel of several departments of the basic sciences, and since a characteristic of the development of modern science is the interlocking of different branches of science and their mutual promotion of one another, it is easier for a university to assemble the forces concerned to fight battles of annihilation against certain problems. For example, scientific research may be undertaken with respect to some theoretical problems, such as acupunctural anaesthesia, the prevention and treatment of cancer, genetical seed culture, and forecasting of earthquakes, as well as such basic theoretical problems as the evolution of heavenly bodies, basic particles, the structure of the atomic nucleus, the structure of matter, the origin of life, molecular biology, etc. Some schools may also set up research departments or institutes in accordance with the needs of the state, provided conditions regarding manpower and material resources are present. In the state plan as a whole, only a small part of strength can be spared for basic theoretical research, but the science faculty of universities must attach adequate importance to the study of basic theories.

(4) In order to link theory with practice in as many aspects as possible, the science faculty of a university may set up short-term training classes, advanced classes, computing centers that directly serve production, scientific work stations, etc. Practice in the educational revolution shows that short-term training classes can improve the theoretical knowledge of worker-peasant students regarding some particular aspect within a short time, so that when they return to the factory or village, they will be able to play a big role. The science faculty of a university has a dual mission, that of popularizing scientific knowledge and that of raising the level of science. "Our elevation is elevation on the basis of popularization; our popularization is popularization on the basis of elevation of direction." Both popularization and elevation play an important promotional role in teaching work of the science faculty.

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The educational revolution of the science faculty of the universities is developing with great vigor. In the way of progress we may meet with some difficulties. However, we firmly believe that by advancing in the direction indicated in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and employees of the science faculty will surely be able to fulfill victoriously the gigantic, difficult task of educational revolution of the science faculty.

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FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Picture of A Battle Against Drought on the Frontier

- Account of a battle against drought in Yenpei district

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1972)

The thirteen hsien of Yenpei, situated within and outside the Great Wall, are in one of the most serious drought stricken areas in Shansi Province this year. From the beginning of spring to the beginning of autumn, there was no saturating rainfall, and the duration of the drought and the area affected by the drought are unprecedented since the liberation. Not long ago, we visited in succession nine of the hsien in this area of more than 25,000 square kilometers on the highland of the frontier. Our general impression is that, although the drought is serious, the work zeal of the people is high. There are many advanced typical examples, and the potential for increasing production is great.

In A Year of Serious Drought, the Fighting Spirit Is Higher Than Ever

Yenpei is an area historically plagued by sandstorms, high elevation and intense cold, poor soil and frequent natural disasters. A great drought of such intensity as that experienced this year is nevertheless seldom encountered in history. For the past several years, because of constant deepening of education in ideology and political line and perseverance in developing the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, the scale of basic farming and water conservation construction is daily expanding, an unexpected new change has occurred, and the situation in revolution and production is excellent.

Learning from Tachai has stimulated the struggle against the drought, and the struggle against drought has in turn stimulated learning from Tachai. The Shihihao production brigade in Hunyüan hsien is an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai in Yenpei district. For three years in succession, its per-mow yield has topped 1,000 catties, and it has created the miracle of "growing southern grain in the soil of the frontier," and it got rid of the superstition "It is difficult to change the condition of low yield in Yenpei." Last year, the per-mow yield already topped 1,200 catties. This year, in spite of the great drought, the people, through working diligently, have struggled against the drought to carry out sowing, and struggled against the drought to protect the seedlings.

Working under the sun until dark and working under the stars until daybreak, they finally triumphed over the great drought and brought about this encouraging scene: The growth of autumn rice has been better than last year, and corn, spiked millet and sorghum have been universally better, and actually it is difficult for people to believe that a serious drought has taken place here. What is more stimulating is that the learn-from-Tachai mass movement

in Hunyüan hsien has been further developed in the anti-drought struggle. Each commune has its own typical examples in learning from Tachai. Most are catching up from behind, but each has its own merits.

Tunghsinchuang with 1,100 households is the foremost production brigade in the whole hsien, with many people and great strength. They have carried out diversified economy in a big way, developed in an all-round manner, and carried on agriculture, livestock breeding and sideline production very well. This year, they have again turned more than 200 mow of broken shoals into rice fields and also built fish ponds. Everywhere in the village is a scene of bustling activity and prosperity.

Kuts'e production brigade by the Hunho has yearly increased its production of grain over the past several years. After crossing the "Yellow River," it crossed the "Yangtze," is still going up a stage higher this year.

Pits'un production brigade is a typical example in making a flying leap forward. This production brigade was formerly a "hard spot" unit, but with the establishment of a new Party branch after Party rectification, the physiognomy of the entire village has undergone a complete change and grain production doubled. Since last year, seven wells have been opened, 1,900 meters of embankment has been built and 800 mow of watered fields have been developed.

A responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee informed us that, under the condition of the great drought, of the 28 communes in the whole hsien only two or three showed any decrease in production compared with the previous year, while four others equalled their production output of last year, and 21 showed production increases.

In every hsien, such stimulating scenes are always encountered. Yuyü hsien, on the northwest corner of Yenpei, has the heaviest sandstorm and the shortest frost-free period. However, because of the conscientious implementation of various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, the activism of the masses is mobilized, and a bumper harvest has been scored in agricultural production this year. Among those who scored a bumper harvest by topping 500 catties per mow in spring wheat alone are Taoyangts'un, Makuant'un, Hechouwan, Haitzuwan and Weiyüanpao production brigades. The figure of 500 catties is not to be scorned. In Yenpei, particularly in Yuyü, that has already broken the long held high-yield record several times.

When some of the places discovered that reduced output had become an unescapable reality, the people summed up the lesson of their experience, adopted measures and did their utmost to cut down on losses caused by the calamity. Along the way we could see that corn generally suffered seriously and reduced output in the afflicted areas, whereas in a similar place the sorghum, spiked millet, millet and yam invariably grew better, and hybrid sorghum was more drought-resistant than local sorghum. In such places as Ying hsien and Yangkao, the area planted to hybrid sorghum has been enlarged

several times this year, and that is most helpful in making up for the loss sustained by other crops whose production was affected by the drought.

Historically Yenpei has never attempted re-sowing and intercropping before. This year, for the sake of rush harvesting in the struggle against the drought and to make up for losses, a considerable area was re-sowed. The whole district energetically popularized the experience of Sanhohao production brigade of Hunyüan in scientific farming. This year, quite a number of places have successfully experimented with intercropping, and production has shown a big increase, which not only enables them to cover their losses, but also opens up a way for turning single cropping into double-cropping in agricultural production for highly elevated and cold regions.

In this year of great drought, we are able to see scenes reminiscent of South China on the northern frontier. Rice is a new product in Yenpei. Last year, experiment began in a fragmentary manner, and by this year, it has developed from 2,000 mow to more than 10,000 mow and is universally planted in each and every hsien in the whole district.

In Chihfangt'ou production brigade in Tsoyün which had a frost-free period of only 100 days, we saw a large tract of rice with sturdy stalks and full ears. In Nanhsü of Yangkao and Shent'ou of Shuo hsien, and Nanmachuang of Ying hsien, we again saw rice fields from several hundred to almost a thousand mow each. Yenpei is full of alkaline land with plenty of water, and the potential for rice development is very big. Educated young people from Peking settling in Hoshengpao production brigade of Shanyang hsien, in cooperation with the old peasants, have set a per-mow yield record of 1,200 catties. This year, successful trial planting under the condition of drought and water shortage has further strengthened the confidence of the people. Next year, there will be still greater development, and more scenes of "miniature South China on the northern frontier" will appear.

The Grasping of Water--Definite Direction for A Major Offensive

The great drought has deeply educated the people. The grasping of water is the direction of the major offensive for transforming the low-yield physiognomy of Yenpei district.

Yenpei is beset by many calamities, the most common and serious of which is drought. Without resolving the problem of water, the people could never break free from the dictates of nature. Despite the many water conservation projects that have continuously been built since the liberation, the significance of grasping water has still not penetrated deep enough into the hearts of the people. All along it had been grasped on and off, and the battle was resumed and abandoned time and again. This year, the great drought has been able to produce a big leap in the thinking of the broad masses of cadres and people, and they truly appreciated "irrigation.....is the lifeblood of agriculture."

The project for cutting off the subterranean flow of Hsiyangho River in T'ienchen hsien has since 1958 been through three ups and downs. This year, while carrying out construction during the great drought, they were able to derive benefit and irrigated 2,000 mow of land at the same time. The cadres and masses unanimously affirmed that no matter what difficulties should be encountered they would definitely never get off their horse again.

In such places as Hunyüan, Yangkao, Ying hsien and Shuo hsien, because of the summing up of lessons of experience, strengthening investigation and study, grasping laws and guiding practice, construction and repair of water conservation have become a mass upsurge, and almost every commune and production brigade has its own project. Some are large and medium backbone projects, but most are rich and colorful minor projects carried out in a manner suitable to local conditions which could be built quicker to better benefits.

This year, the masses have actually looked upon water as their "life-blood." They are resorting to every means to discover water, and not only water from rivers and wells, but even trickles from gullies deep in the mountain, which nobody ever paid attention to before, are not permitted to get away. There appeared many miracles of "a little water going a long way."

Ch'iangchiaying production brigade of Yangkao hsien could not find any water east of the village, west of the village or north of the village. Last spring, the comrades sunk a well in a ravine southeast of the village, but the run-off was limited. They installed a chain-type waterwheel on the well, regularly used mules to do the drawing, and kept that up the whole year round. They also built a cistern below the well for storing the water drawn, but it proved inadequate, so they built another one above the well and carried water there for storing. In the great drought this year, by relying on this eye of well, several mules and the waterwheel, they were able to irrigate 500 mow of land on time and consequently there was a production increase over the previous year.

In the past, some of the places in Yenpei attached great importance to surface water but did not attach much importance to underground water. In the great drought this year, there was a shortage of surface water, and the importance of underground water became more apparent. Almost all areas suitable for opening wells have actively opened wells, and there also appeared examples of unity in taming the river and cooperation in the use of water.

Tungts'uichuang production brigade of Ying hsien for more than ten years had failed to open a producing well. Last year they exchanged 10 mow of land with the Paopao production brigade on the lower reaches 7 li away, opened 14 eyes of well and used a high-rise irrigation station to draw water for irrigating 1,500 mow of land. Chungts'ao shan production brigade on the lower reaches did not have land suitable for the opening of wells. Following the example of the Tungts'uichuang production brigade, they bored nine mechanical wells in the Wangichuang production brigade on the upper reaches, built a large ditch 8 li long, and developed as well as insured the irrigation of 1,600 mow of watered fields.

This year, the CCP Yinghsien Hsien Committee summed up the experience of these two production brigades, and decided to select one or two production brigades in six of the communes with suitable conditions for opening wells to build six cluster of wells. By combining their run-offs for distant irrigation, they planned to develop 200,000 mow of watered fields in the next three years. By August, Peits'aoshan commune has already completed 17 wells, and the run-offs have amounted to more than half the projected volume, and they were in time thrown in the struggle against the drought.

Such remote mountainous regions as Tsoyün and Yuyü are also grasping water. They are not only grasping water for irrigation, but also by grasping water to build land. In Tsoyün hsien there is a river 72 li long. They want to build a stone embankment along its entire course and reclaim more than 30,000 mow of river bank fields which could be irrigated by both placid or flood water. At present 30 li of embankment has already been built and more than 3,000 mow of land reclaimed.

Yuyü hsien is also taming Ts'angt'ouho River on a big scale. Since Yenpei has so much land and is so sparsely populated, why is there still a necessity to build more farm land? This question is not difficult to answer. Although Yenpei has much land, that, however, is still not enough. There is much cultivable land, but not enough stable and high yield fields. Because of the availability of cultivable land, extensive planting produced only a poor harvest. Because of extensive planting and poor harvest, the ability of the cultivated fields to withstand calamities became weaker and weaker. In order to bring about a fundamental change in this physiognomy, a revolution must be carried out in this direction.

Understand and Transform Yenpei

In order to transform Yenpei fundamentally, it is first necessary to understand the place correctly. Last year, after the new Party committees at various levels in Yenpei district were established, they vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, maintained developing the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the leading bodies, and with reference to the problem of how to understand and transform Yenpei, carried out rectification and continued to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

By means of discussions, the CCP Yenpei District Committee unanimously agreed that: Although precipitation in Yenpei was low, there was necessary ample water surface and underground water resources, and by means of basic farm and water conservation construction, dry land could be turned into irrigated land. Although sandstorms are severe in Yenpei and frost-free periods are short, yet by means of tree planting and afforestation, scientific farming and improving the system of farming, fields on the frontier could be turned into miniatures of South China. Although land quality in Yenpei might be poor, yet its area is vast and could be gradually improved. It is also conducive to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry,

sideline production, fishing and diversified economy. Although the foundation of industry in Yenpei might be backward, yet it is rich in mineral resources and there is a great potential waiting to be tapped.

To sum everything up, Yenpei is not "poor in condition" or "backward and difficult to change," but has great possibilities and a great future. On the basis of the above analysis the district Party committee emphatically pointed out that they must use the one-dividing-into-two concept to understand Yenpei, and use the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed mountains" to transform Yenpei.

This is the correct guiding thought, and without this guiding thought, the achievements in the struggle against drought this year could never have been possible.

At the repudiate-revisionism and rectification meeting called by the district Party committee, we saw the responsible comrades of various hsien in Yenpei. Many of them are people from the outside. When they arrived here from thousands of miles away, they were more or less unaccustomed to the place at the beginning and individual comrades had expressed dissatisfaction with their work. After having been through the practice of struggle and the repudiate revisionism and rectification, everybody changed their opinion of Yenpei, and a change also took place in their sentiment as well. In our contact, we had a distinct feeling that the responsible comrades of various hsien are all ardently in love with their own place of work.

One of the secretary of the hsien Party committee used to be an army cadre, and he was not too familiar with local work. However, because of his humility, diligence and style of going deep among the people, he very quickly made up for his shortcoming in this direction. Within barely half a year's time, he nearly covered every village and farmstead in the whole hsien. He gained rich experience from the cadres and the people, familiarized himself with conditions of the hills and rivers in the whole hsien, seized the initiative in directing work, and made more outstanding achievements.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the leadership of Party committees at various levels, the more than 2,000,000 people in the whole of Yenpei rose up in vigor to battle against the drought and did many stirring heroic feats. From the ancient Great Wall to Sankanho River, and from the foothill of Hengshan Mountain to the fountainhead of Heishui River, there appeared many unsuspected new changes. Newly built reservoirs, highways and tiers upon tiers of Tachai-type fields. The ancient battlefield on the banks of Chinshat'an has become an endless sea of trees, and the shoals and mud flats of Yangkao have turned into garden type farms with rows of ditches and trees. What a vivid contrast between all these and the "dead wood and yellow sand filled the eyes with sadness" of former Yenpei! Which among these is not the achievement, the crystallization of the wisdom of the broad masses of working people.

The mountains of Yenpei are changing, the rivers are changing, and even more so the people are changing. The heroic people have not been intimidated

by the great drought, but have tempered themselves stronger still in the harsh and forbidding test. Able-bodied youths are the main force in the struggle against drought, and women are also playing their half-the-force role in production and labor. Even old people in their sixties and seventies are striving to be new foolish old men of the socialist era.

Sixty-nine-year old Party member Chang Hung-chin of Nanyangkuant'un production brigade of Yangkao hsien and five other poor and lower-middle peasants of about 60, voluntarily organized themselves. They made their way into the thicket to clear away the undergrowth, and by battling continuously, restored an abandoned duct, and planted 100,000 timber trees as well as more than 1,000 fruit trees. They also built reservoirs, opened wells and raised pigs and sheep.

In Yangkao and in Yenpei, how many heroic figures of Chang Hung-chin type there are! We are excited to find that whether among production brigades that showed production increases or those that showed production decrease, they have but a single word "Work!" Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people have in the face of the great drought fully made clear the power of unity in battle.

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RURAL TRADE

Study Laws of Purchase and Sales and Seize the Initiative in Purchase-Sales Work

- Fangtzu Supply and Sales Cooperative of Hoshang, Chiench'ang hsien, improves operations and management and makes a good job of supply and sales work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: To put straight the orientation for the operation of stores and improve store operation and management is an important link in the chain of efforts to make a good job of socialist commercial work. This task must be tackled with vigor.

Under the influence of such fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as "systems are useless," "Politics may overrule everything else," etc., some comrades are afraid of committing the error of "putting professional affairs first." They dare not concern themselves with operations and management. This is completely wrong.

In business operation and management, we must start with line education, take concrete professional affairs into consideration, draw a clear line of distinction between correct and incorrect lines, do away with interference from ideas of the "Left" and the Right, and establish and round out various regulations and systems. So long as we continuously heighten consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, combine politics with professional affairs and rely on the masses to achieve redness and expertness, we can make a still better job of socialist commerce.

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Fangtzu Supply and Sales Cooperative of Hoshang, Chienchang hsien, Liaoning, has taught the broad masses of workers to take line struggle as a lever in studying and mastering laws of purchase and sales. A speedy change is brought about in the passive situation marking supply and sales work. Such work is done better and better. A tremendous change marks the operations. In the first half of this year, the total sales of the whole commune showed an increase of 34.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Operational expenses dropped by 2.13 percent. Profits surrendered to the higher level rose 230 percent. Total purchases of agricultural and subsidiary products of various kinds and native and miscellaneous articles registered an increase of over 100 percent.

Last year, to counter the problem of some people paying no attention to business operation and management, the Party branch of the supply and sales

cooperative briefed the whole body of workers on the various conditions in various store groups regarding sales, expenses, profits, stocks, etc. Everyone was called upon to study and master purchase-and-sales laws and make a success of supply and sales work to serve better agricultural production and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The workers of the whole commune immediately came alive ideologically. Some people said, "This meeting was called in time! To improve operations, we cannot do without laying hold of purchase-and-sales laws." However, some people considered this meeting "a repetition of hackneyed stuff." They even said, "The very fact of the Party branch urging a study of purchase and sales laws is putting professional affairs in command. Where is the supply and sales cooperative to be led?" Since the question was so sharply posed, the Party branch decided to make a distinction between right and wrong where the line was concerned. To counter the problems existing in operation and management, the Party branch first aroused the masses to a discussion of the topic: "Why does the stock on hand bulge like a 'pauch' with some articles moving slowly?"

It turned out that a clearance of the warehouse by this supply and sales cooperative last year turned up a very irrational situation: Accumulated in the warehouse was a dead stock of unsaleable, unseasonable, defective and secondary articles, bulging like a big "paunch," quality in some cases deteriorating so as to cause a waste. Last year, the whole cooperative wrote off as a loss over ¥4,000 worth of commodities. And yet in short supply were certain small farm implements, farm machine parts and some daily necessities required by the masses of commune members.

What was the underlying cause of this situation? Everyone went a step further in discussion. It was realized that the cause was traceable to the influence of such a fallacy as "Politics may overrule everything else" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Some comrades shrank from the business of operation and management and from groping for purchase-and-sales laws, for fear of committing the error of "professional affairs first" and "profits first."

Dominated by this erroneous idea, the leadership took no part in management, accountants cared nothing about profits or losses, procurement personnel "lay in whatever is available," transfer personnel "transfer whatever is procured," and sales personnel "sell whatever is transferred their way." As a result, operations followed a blind pattern. It was a case of articles either piling up as a dead stock or finding no market.

Everyone penetratingly criticized the fallacy of separating politics from professional affairs advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. A deeper understanding was acquired of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unity of politics and the economy, unity of politics and technique--this leaves not a shadow of doubt. Such is the case every year and will be forever." Meanwhile, it was realized that only through doggedly adhering to the materialistic theory of reflection and checking up on agricultural production and the needs of poor and lower-middle peasants and studying and laying hold

of purchase-and-sales laws can the volume of sales and purchases be expanded with a rational stockpile kept and a good supply-and-sales job done. This is by no means a "repetition of hackneyed stuff." Nor is it a case of "professional affairs in command." Instead it is an important job that must be tackled properly and vigorously, as dictated by the proper handling of socialist commerce to serve better agricultural production and poor and lower-middle peasants.

With awareness heightened, work became brisk and spontaneous. To lay hold of purchase-and-sales laws, the Party branch of the supply and sales cooperative aroused the masses to make a check into the history and status quo of agricultural and subsidiary production and social purchasing power and to collate sales data of past years. Commercial work experience of many years was combined with an initial attempt at clarifying certain laws. For instance, concerning some articles marked by steady sales such as cotton cloth, edible salt, petroleum, matches, etc., sale conditions of previous years were geared to a grasp of the annual demand volume and different seasonal demand volumes. As regards the supply of agricultural means of production, such factors as planting plans, production habits, etc., were taken into consideration in referring to supply conditions of previous years. This also made it possible to grasp laws governing certain changes in demand.

Due to the improvement of operations and management and a grasp of certain purchase-and-sales laws, this supply and sales cooperative made an initial break with the previous passive situation of stocks piling up and finding no ready sales. Achieved was the aim of laying in new stocks as soon as old ones are cleared, finding the right articles for the right market, adding to the variety of different patterns and designs and accelerating the flow of capital. Continuously improved was the quality of services dedicated to agricultural production and to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Praise was won from the masses.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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OVERSEAS CHINESE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Taiwan Compatriots, Overseas Chinese from Japan and US and Americans of Chinese Descent

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial talk with 47 taiwan compatriots, overseas chinese from japan and the united states and americans of chinese descent, who had come for the national day celebrations and a tour of the country.

present on the occasion were lo ching-chang, ma wen-po, chang wen-chin, chang tsan-ming, kuo ta-kai, wu fan-wu, kao chien-chung, chi chao-chu and lin li-yun.

fei yi-min, publisher of the hongkong "ta kung pao", was also present.

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASE

Old Revolutionary Base Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 6, 1972)

the people of chinchai county in anhwei province, have built hundreds of hydraulic power stations and scores of reservoirs. roads now wind round the mountains to connect the county seat with remote mountainous villages.

with a population of 470,000, chinchai is located in the tapieh mountains on the border area of hupeh, honan and anhwei provinces. as early as 1925, the chinese communist party carried on revolutionary activities there, and a soviet regime was set up in 1929.

following liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people have carried forward the fighting spirit of their fallen heroes and worked hard to build up the area self-reliantly. grain yield has increased over the years. though menaced by severe drought last year, a fairly good harvest was achieved. the total was twice that in the early post-liberation period. output of timber, tea and silk cocoons also registered increases.

the county is mountainous and most of its farmland are scattered half-way up or in the foot hills. dry spells are common. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese communist party county committee led the people in improving farmland and building

many water control projects. with state help, chinchai joined efforts with neighbouring counties and built two reservoirs and two hydraulic power stations, all of considerable size, on the upper reaches of shihho and piho rivers. later, the people of chinchai by their own efforts built 65 small and medium water control projects, dug up pools, built dams, set up power pumping stations, small hydraulic power stations and water turbine pumps. all this provides irrigation for 80 per cent of the farmland.

an advanced unit in water conservancy is the paita people's commune on the outskirts of the county. over half of its 2,000 hectares of farmland are located on mountain sides. because of disasters over the years, the per hectare grain yield was hardly 1.5 tons. in the winter of 1965, the commune party committee led several thousand commune members in building irrigation canals, installing pumps and bringing water from shih river to the fields. they levelled six mountain tops and hillocks and filled in gullies with soil in four years of hard struggle. a 20-kilometre-long irrigation canal was built at the foot of the mountain and pumping stations were erected. these facilities brought over 600 hectares under irrigation. last year the average grain yield was raised to 4.5 tons per hectare. progress has also been shown in forestry, live-stock breeding, side-line production and fishery. the living standards of the commune members have risen.

before liberation chinchai was almost inaccessible. since the founding of new china the party and government has stressed road construction in the taipieh mountains. with state aid, the county each year mobilized tens of thousands of people to build roads and bridges. in the revolutionary bravery and tenacity shown by their predecessors, they overcame all difficulties. after a year's strenuous efforts in 1970, eight communes in the mountains completed a 47-kilometre-long road to reach the county seat. the builders had to cut through a dozen mountains, blow up a number of precipices and span many torrential streams. today the county's new roads cover 250 kilometres, going over 95 big, medium and small bridges. they link chinchai with all neighbouring counties in and outside the province. a mountain road network is being created with chinchai as the center. no longer will local products have to be carried out on shoulder poles.

progress has also been made in industry, culture and education. the county had only few handicraft bamboo and wood workshops before liberation. now it has a dozen factories producing farm machinery, steel, chemicals, textiles, cement and paper. commune-run industry has gone up.

in the early post-liberation years the county had only 7 primary schools, with an enrollment of 1,000. today there are 1,069 primary schools and 25 middle schools with a total enrollment of 87,000. school-age children are able to attend without travelling far.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Hui Autonomous Region Builds Woollen Yarn Mill

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 6, 1972)

a new woollen yarn mill with an annual capacity of 700 tons has started production in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region.

using the latest techniques in the country, the mill is equipped with shanghai-made machines. all major processes, from wool washing, top making, spinning to dyeing, are automated.

the mill has 1,000 spindles and turns out five kinds of knitting yarn including 100 per cent woollen, blended fibre and chinlon (polyacrylonitrile fibre), in a dozen colours.

several hundred cadres, workers and technicians of hui and han nationalities took part in building the mill. peking and shanghai factories helped. cadres of hui nationality are in leading positions.

ningsia is rich in wool but before liberation it had no textile industry. after the founding of new china, the state built ningsia's first modern woollen mill and later cotton and linen enterprises.

in addition, more than 20 small and medium-sized textile mills have been built in ningsia's counties and cities to meet growing consumer demands.

FARM MACHINES

More Paddy Field Machinery Used in South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

rice-producing areas in south china are making and using more machines in paddy field farming.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", kiangsu, shanghai, chekiang, hunan, hupeh, kwangtung and szechwan are mechanizing or semi-mechanizing drainage and irrigation, ploughing, plant-protection, threshing and transport. over 50 per cent of rice-husking is mechanized or semi-mechanized. rice-harvesters are being tried in some places in kwangtung, shanghai and kiangsu.

one-third of china's total crop area is grown to rice. mechanization in southern china's rice-growing areas has been stressed in recent years. many counties have set up agricultural machinery administration bureaus. in wuming county in kwangsi, 80 per cent of the rice area was transplanted by machines last year.

situated on the pearl river delta, tungkuan county in kwangtung grows grain and industrial crops. the county has 28,000 threshers of various kinds and rice-threshing is mechanized or semi-mechanized. the people have also put up more than 230 turbo-pumping stations, availing of the ebb and flow of the tides. over 2,300 hectares of irrigated land were added. the county has by and large mechanized or semi-mechanized its drainage and irrigation, threshing, transport, plant-protection, farm and side-line produce processing. thirty per cent of the farmland is ploughed by tractors. grain output surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare five years running, starting in 1967. production of sugar-cane and other industrial crops has also grown.

hsinchou county in hupeh province put up a farm machine manufacture and repair plant by its own efforts. more than 70 farm tool factories, blacksmith and carpentery shops make and repair pumps, electric motors, threshers and other farm tools. drainage and irrigation, threshing, transport have in the main been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

FRUIT HARVEST

Good Harvest of Fruit on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 6, 1972)

a good fruit harvest is reported on the tibetan plateau.

apple, pear, peach and other fruit trees are now laden with fruit in many state-run and collective orchards in lhasa, shigatse, chamdo, loka and other places. this year is expected to be 20 per cent above that of last year.

fruit trees were to be found only in special places and the courtyards of manorial lords before liberation. to help develop the socialist economy and improve the tibetan people's livelihood, the people's government sent fruit tree technicians to tibet after the democratic reform in 1959. the government also gave tibet large numbers of good strains of fruit tree saplings from liaoning, shantung and szechwan provinces. many fruit tree sapling nurseries have been built during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Some good strains of fruit saplings transplanted from other parts of the country now are growing well in the valleys of the chinsha, nuchiang, lantsang and yalu tsangpo rivers. Some fruit trees have been trial-planted 4,000 metres above sea level and are now bearing. many emancipated serfs have become workers in orchards.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Chinese Government Freindship Delegation Leaves Peking for Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

a chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to the people's republic of the congo, the republic of equatorial guinea, the united republic of cameroon and the federal republic of nigeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of various departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, chen mao, li ke, tsao yen-hsing and yen chia-hua.

present at the airport were m.a. sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china; a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy in peking; and joseph pouckoua, first secretary of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo here.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Xhafer Spahiu Receives Director of Chinese Institute of Archaeology

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 5, 1972)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, yesterday received hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, and archaeologist wang zhong-shu, which had attended albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians at the invitation of tirana state university of albania.

present on the occasion were kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shpresa zenelai, vice-rector

of tirana state university; stefan polo, director of the institute of history; g. strazimiri, director of the institute of cultural objects.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

thoma deliana, albanian minister of education and culture, received comrade hsia nai and his party on september 30.

Director of Chinese Institute of Archaeology Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 6, 1972)

hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, and the two other members of his party, left here for home yesterday. the chinese archaeologists had attended albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians and paid a visit to albania.

they were seen off at the airport by shpresa zenelai, vice-rector of tirana state university, professor stefan polo, director of the institute of history, and gani strazimiri, director of the institute of cultural objects.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the tirana state university gave a dinner for hsia nai and other chinese guests on october 4.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Head of Delegation of Bolivian Central Labor Organization Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

the head of the delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia left shanghai for home by air this afternoon. the members of the delegation had left for home earlier.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 26. during its stay in peking, keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the

c.p.c. central committee, met and feted all members of the delegation. peking workers held a meeting at the "february 7" rolling stock plant to welcome the delegation.

the delegation also visited yenan, shenyang, fushun, anshan, changsha, nanking and shanghai. it was warmly welcomed by chinese workers, peasants and students.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (M-L) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

greeting him at the airport were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, tang kai and others.

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Britain, Sweden, Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

a delegation of chinese scientists left here by air today for a friendly visit to britain, sweden and canada.

head of the delegation is pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and director of the institute of biophysics of the chinese academy of sciences. deputy head is pai chieh-fu, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and leading member of the peking municipal bureau of science and technology.

members of the delegation are chang wen-yu, chien wei-chang, chien jen-yuan, hu shih-chuan and li fu-sheng.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences; liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association; chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association; and leading members of various departments concerned and scientific workers chih chun, wang chien-chung, chin li-sheng, wang tung, chen teh-ho, hsieh ching-yi, chang wei, liu chung-yang, lu ta, pan chun, chien ta-yung, wang ying-lai, tien yeh, tien fu, liu ta-kang and chu yung-hsing.

on hand were j.m. addis, british ambassador to china; m.d. copithorne, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy; and karl-erik norrman, secretary of the swedish embassy.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation, left here by air today for a friendly visit to canada upon the invitation of the canadian government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of various departments, including kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting, wang yu-ching, lai ta-yuan, wang shih-yen and chen teh-ho.

present at the airport was m.d. copithorne, charge d'affaires a.i. of the canadian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Gives National Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

gustav hertzfeldt, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party in the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the german democratic republic.

attending were yu chan, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, kao lu, chu kai-yin, hsiao teh, tien ping and kao chien-chung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 6, 1972)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here yesterday evening.

more than 400,000 people from rome and other parts of italy visited the exhibition during its 11-day run beginning september 25.

many visitors paid high tribute to the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao. the visitors said that the exhibition had contributed to the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and to the development of relations between the two countries.

Italian Government Merchant Marine Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

an italian government merchant marine delegation led by giussepe lupis, minister of merchant marine, arrived here by plane this evening. the delegation has been invited by yang chieh, minister of communications, to pay a friendly visit to china and to sign an agreement on shipping between the governments of china and italy.

among those present at the airport were yang chieh and leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso, cheng to-pin, pai chun-ching and han li-ping.

folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and marco pisa, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here, were present.

CHINA AND LAOS

Peking Rally Welcomes Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

more than 1,000 peking workers held a rally this afternoon to warmly welcome the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions with khamma phomkong as its leader and phomma as its deputy leader and celebrate the brilliant victories of the people of laos in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

attending the rally were chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking workers, including shih lin-feng, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, han hsi-ya, chang chi-ming, wang ko-chiang, lu feng-ko and tung hsin-hua.

the national flag of china and the official flag of the lao patriotic front hung on the rostrum. a streamer opposite the rostrum read: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and laos exclamation"

comrade chang shih-chung spoke at the rally. on behalf of the working class and people in the capital, he extended a warm welcome to delegation leader khamma phomkong, deputy leader phomma and all comrades on the delegation, who have come from the front of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: "the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions is paying a friendly visit to china when the lao people are winning continuous new victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and when the lao working class and patriotic armed forces and people are celebrating the 27th anniversary of the independence of laos. you have brought us happy news of victory from the front, the lao people's valuable experience in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the profound feeling of the fraternal lao working class and people for the chinese working class and people. this is a great encouragement and support for the working class and people of peking. we thank you sincerely and give you our high respects."

he pointed out: holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic people of laos, viet nam and cambodia have frustrated successive u.s. imperialist military adventures by uniting closely, supporting each other and coordinating their efforts in battles. but u.s. imperialism and its lackeys refuse to take their defeat lying down. recently it sent large numbers of thai accomplice troops into laos and instigated the lao rightist troops and the "special forces" of vang pao to attack strategic places on the jarres plain and the bolovens plateau controlled by the lao patriotic front. yet, no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism may struggle, the complete victory of the three indochinese peoples and the utter defeat of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are inevitable.

he continued: china and laos are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the working class and people of our two countries have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and strong militant unity in the protracted struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism. we will always follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and regard the struggle of the people of laos and the other indochinese countries as our own. no matter what happens, we will always unite, fight and win victory together with the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia.

khamma phomkong spoke amid warm applause. he said: the good relations between the people of laos and china date back to ancient times. their friendship has been enhanced through mutual support and assistance in the protracted struggle against

imperialism and its lackeys and for independence and sovereignty.

khamma phomkong stressed: the lao army and civilians under the wise leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong are dauntless in their struggle for national independence. they have maintained high vigilance at all times and shattered all enemy schemes. particularly, they have defeated the enemy's many large-scale military attacks, wiped out tens of thousands of enemy effectives and destroyed large numbers of aeroplanes and other means of war used by the united states in its aggression against laos. we have defended the liberated areas and expanded them to form one contiguous region stretching from north to south, where we have carried out construction in various fields.

he said: the lao people, led by the lao patriotic front, are loyal to the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. they are determined to work in close cooperation with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples and make contributions to the realization of a truly peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous laos, to the independence of the indochinese peoples and to the defence of peace in southeast asia and the world.

in conclusion, khamma phomkong said: the lao workers, firmly uniting with the other working people and people of all nationalities, will fight to the end for the liberation of the fatherland.

after the speeches, chang shih-chung, on behalf of peking workers, presented a silk banner to the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions. khamma phomkong, in return, presented peking workers with a flag of the lao patriotic front and vases, cigarette cases and other articles made of fragments of downed u.s. planes. this was greeted with a long ovation. the workers shouted: "firmly support the just struggle of the lao people exclamation" "firmly support the just struggle of the indochinese peoples exclamation" "learn from the lao workers exclamation salute to the lao workers exclamation"

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Nepalese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister and chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, met here today gyanendra bahadur karki, minister for foreign affairs of nepal.

they had a friendly conversation.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 3, 1972)

a chinese badminton delegation with chang shiu-lung as leader and lu ming-jung as deputy leader arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to nepal at the invitation of the nepal badminton association.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were dhir bickram shah, treasurer, dwarika ram bhagat, member, mohan raj joshi, secretary, of the national sports council of nepal; professor narendra bahadur basnet, president, arjun bahadur singh, vice-president, brigadier general sushil shumshere j.b. rana, treasurer, hemanta rana, honourary secretary, and other members, of the nepal badminton association.

poorna bahadur, chairman, and other members, of the nepal-china friendship association were also present.

the nepalese badminton team and the japanese badminton team which arrived here on october 1 were also present.

tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, other officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese nationals in nepal were also present.

the chinese badminton delegation came here after playing exhibition matches in hongkong for hongkong and macao compatriots at the invitation of the hongkong badminton association.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

First Ambassador of Netherlands to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

jan vixseboxse, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of the netherlands to the people's republic of china, arrived here by plane today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Friendship Group from Korea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1972)

a 21-member friendship visiting group from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today. leader of the group is sin dong suk, a departmental director of the agricultural commission, and deputy leader is kim hak pung, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of finance.

the group was greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, including yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, shih lin-feng, hsu chung-ching, chu ping-yi and tai chih-chao.

present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the the korean embassy here.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 5, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation led by liang chin-tang, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, left here for home today after attending the celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit to the country.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were kim si hak, chairman of the central committee of the socialist

working youth league of korea; li sok chun, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the central committee of the socialist working youth league of korea; and hundreds of students.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, received all members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them on october 3.

the chinese ambassador gave a dinner for the delegation on october 2.

Leader of Korean Government Geological Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

kong jin tae, leader of the korean government geological delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, arrived in peking by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao and chang yun-chih.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; and li yong sik, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, and delegation members, who had arrived in peking earlier.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Fetes Korean Government Geological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the government geological delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kong jin tae, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, as its leader and li yong sik, deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, as its deputy leader.

present at the banquet were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy here.

speaking at the banquet, pai hsiang-kuo paid tribute to the industrious and courageous korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung, had made brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he pointed out that the people of china and korea had always supported and encouraged each other and cooperated closely in their common struggle. in the past few years, the geologists of the two countries had cooperated very well and made progress in prospecting for petroleum. "we are convinced that, with the growth of the friendly relations between the two countries, this cooperation will continue to develop and make still greater contributions to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries," he added.

in his speech, kong jin tae said that the chinese people, under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, had made great achievements in revolution and construction. "we regard your achievements as our own," he said.

he continued that the peoples of korea and china are great peoples who had fought shoulder to shoulder and won victory together in the struggle against their common enemy. the korean people would, as always, hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and unite closely with the fraternal chinese people in carrying on this struggle.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including han tsung-cheng, hsu chin-chiang, lu wei-chao, chang yun-chih, wei yu-ming, shen chen, kao lu, chen chen-chi and tou ping-wen.

BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

US Imperialism Cannot Evade Criminal Responsibility for Barbarous Raids on North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 5, 1972)

the indiscriminate bombing of hanoi, haiphong and other cities by u.s. planes and the terrible disaster u.s. imperialism brought to the vietnamese people were witnessed by hsinhua correspondents in a recent tour of some cities and towns in north viet nam. what they have seen exposes the lies spread by u.s. imperialism in an attempt to evade its criminal responsibility.

many u.s. planes intruded into the air space of the d.r.v.n. capital hanoi on april 16 which dropped bombs and fired missiles at populated centres and economic and cultural establishments in the city and its suburbs. right after the air raid, the correspondents went to the market place in ba dinh ward. a cafe and many civilian houses nearby were seriously damaged, and the ground was smeared with the blood of the bombed victims and littered with fragments of u.s. missiles. u.s. aircraft have intensified their attacks on hanoi since. according to incomplete figures, u.s. aircraft made 57 raids on the four wards of hanoi and the four districts in its suburbs from the beginning of april to the end of august. hundreds of innocent civilians were killed or wounded, and many dwelling houses, economic and cultural establishments and public health centres damaged.

most brutal u.s. attacks were made again and again on densely populated haiphong, the second biggest city in north viet nam. according to statistics, more than 230 raids were conducted against the port city by u.s. planes and warships from april 16 to october 1. thousands of innocent citizens were killed or wounded, nearly 20,000 civilian houses blasted, and many hospitals, schools, market places, sanatoriums and suburb villages demolished. nearly 100 u.s. planes including b-52s and dozens of u.s. warships opened a large-scale surprise attack on the city at 02:15 hours on april 16 when all the citizens were sleeping. carpet-bombing was conducted. the city was raided twice that day while rescue work was under way. 244 people were killed, 513 wounded, and many houses and economic installations reduced to rubble.

the well-known textile city nam dinh was raided 33 times from may 6 to september 29, with more than 1,000 bombs. many textile plants were seriously damaged, 70 per cent of the houses in the city flattened, and many workers and citizens killed.

big bomb craters and tumbled down walls could be seen everywhere in hon gai, thanh hoa, hung yen, hai duong,

phu ly and other cities and townships. u.s. air and naval attacks on the provinces in the former fourth military region were more intense and frequent, and many towns there were hit.

the innumerable crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists through their barbarously bombing of cities, towns and populated areas in north viet nam are vehemently denounced by the people of viet nam, america and the rest of the world.

resorting to clumsy tactics to deceive the world, the u.s. imperialists uttered the lie that the policy of the u.s. government was not to attack civilian targets in north viet nam. however, there are iron-clad proofs and the u.s. government cannot evade the responsibility for its crimes. it has talked a lot of "peace" and "humanism", but its atrocities in viet nam have laid bare its hypocrisy completely.

u.s. imperialism thinks that its wanton bombing attacks can weaken the fighting will of the vietnamese people and halt their advance. this is a complete miscalculation. president ho chi minh had solemnly stated long ago, "hanoi, haiphong and other cities and certain enterprises may be destroyed but the vietnamese people will not be intimidated exclamation" no force can shake the determination of the vietnamese people to defend the independence and freedom of their fatherland. the wanton bombing of u.s. imperialism can only fan up the hatred of the vietnamese people. under the leadership of the workers' party and the government, the heroic north vietnamese people have in the past five months united as one, fight shoulder to shoulder and hit back valiantly at the intruders. they have shot down or damaged hundreds of u.s. aircraft, killed or captured many u.s. pilots, giving the u.s. aggressors a severe punishment. the north vietnamese people are taking effective anti-air raid measures and persisting in production under very difficult war environments to support the front.

u.s. imperialism must immediately stop its wanton bombing of north viet nam, otherwise it will suffer a more disastrous defeat.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chairman of Pakistan Delegation Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua and Foreign Ministers, Representatives of Some Other Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1972)

roja tridiv roy, minister for minorities affairs and tourism and chairman of the pakistan delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, and foreign ministers and representatives of some other countries.

present at the dinner on invitation were also huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu, representative, for the chinese delegation.

among other guests invited were nesti nase, foreign minister of albania; mansour r. kikhia, foreign minister of libya; umit h. bayulken, foreign minister of turkey; george macovescu, deputy foreign minister of romania; abdel latif rahal, permanent representative of algeria; carlos ortiz de rozas, permanent representative of argentina; piero vinci, permanent representative of italy; olof rydbeck, permanent representative of sweden.

present also was tang ming-chao, under secretary general of the united nations.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the dinner.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Shipping Delegation Arrives in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 6, 1972)

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of china headed by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, arrived here yesterday to attend the eleventh session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were stefan perkowicz, vice-minister of the ministry of shipping of poland, as well as officials of the ministries of foreign affairs and shipping of poland.

chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching was present.

vice-minister stefan perkowicz gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of vice-minister yu mei and all members of the chinese delegation. ambassador liu shu-ching was present.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Foreign Secretary Giancarlo Ghironzi and San Marino Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the great hall of the people this evening, warmly welcoming giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, and the government delegation he is leading.

the national flags of san marino and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. as foreign secretary giancarlo ghironzi and delegation members emilio della balda, marino benedetto belluzzi, emilio amati and raffaele giardi entered the hall in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei, the band played music of welcome.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign secretary giancarlo ghironzi spoke. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and san marino and the friendly relations between the two countries would grow day by day.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei paid high tribute to san marino, saying that it is a european country with a long history and its people ardently love independence and freedom. he said: "for centuries, the san marino people have waged unremitting struggles to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country. they have defeated foreign aggressors time and again so that their country has stood rock-firm among the nations of the world. the history of san marino is a vivid proof that, however small a country may be, she can surely win victory so long as she dares to persevere in struggle."

chi peng-fei said: "the government of san marino has long pursued a policy of neutrality, stood for equal

rights for all countries, respected all peoples' right to self-determination and opposed encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of other countries. it is concerned about international affairs and has made valuable contributions to the relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of world peace. the chinese government supports the policy of neutrality pursued by the government of san marino and expresses its appreciation of your stand of opposing aggression and upholding justice in international affairs."

he said: "we suffered a great deal from aggression and even today are not free from the threat of foreign aggression. we sympathize with and support all countries and peoples who strive to win or safeguard national independence and sovereignty. we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence should become principles guiding relations between countries. the affairs of a country must be settled by its own people, and no other country has the right to interfere in them. affairs affecting the whole world must be settled by the people of all countries and brook no manipulation or monopoly by the superpowers. all countries should play their due roles in international affairs and enjoy their due positions. now, more and more small and medium-sized countries are joining forces in different forms to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying by the superpowers. this is an irresistible historical trend in the present era. china will not be a superpower towering above others, neither today nor ever in the future. she will stand firm in the ranks of the third world and fight together with the numerous small and medium-sized countries in defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of all countries and against the power politics and hegemonism pushed by the superpowers."

speaking of the friendship between the people of china and san marino, chi peng-fei said: "we are happy to have a country like san marino as our good friend."

he expressed the belief that the visit to china of the government delegation of san marino led by foreign secretary ghironzi would surely further deepen the mutual understanding of the people of china and san marino and enhance the friendly relations between the two countries, thus achieving fruitful results.

in his speech, foreign secretary ghironzi said that the relations between san marino and china "have, from the very beginning, been inspired with sympathy, cordiality and friendship. in june 1971 ambassador

huang chen, special representative of the chinese government, paid an official visit to san marino and was accorded welcome; his visit further threw into relief these sentiments."

he said: "the government and people of san marino have in particular appreciated the declaration of full respect for the policy of neutrality pursued over the centuries by san marino, neutrality which the government of the people's republic of china was willing to inscribe in the protocol on the establishment of official relations between the two countries."

he continued: the republic of san marino, due to her inherent devotion to peace, strictly pursues and observes this policy of neutrality. this permits her to enthusiastically offer and receive friendship of other peoples and make a contribution in the international sphere to the promotion of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation among all peoples without ideological, social, religious or racial discrimination.

the foreign secretary said that the role san marino can play internationally "has the value of a contribution of an essentially moral character, to support the initiative for the consolidation of world peace and the cultural and social progress of the peoples."

he expressed the attentive consideration of his country for the principles of respect for other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, equality of all states and peaceful coexistence. "the application of these principles will permit all countries to play the role as they should," he said.

after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of san marino and china. as the banquet proceeded, the band played san marino and chinese tunes.

present were li chen, minister of public security; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang wen-chin, chou jung-kuo, li meng-hua, chang cheng-teh, li che-fu, wang yu-ching, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, wu yin-hsien, hsueh yu-shan, wang tung, sun so-chang, chou ping, hu shu-tu, yang chin-yung, chu chuan-hsien and cheng chih-ping.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with San Marino Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Giancarlo Ghironzi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, this afternoon held friendly talks with giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino.

present were members of the san marino government delegation emilio della balda, secretary of state for internal affairs, and raffaele giardi, chancellor of the office of the foreign ministry.

present on the chinese side were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned hu shu-tu, chu chuan-hsien and yu hui-min.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Meets and Fetes Syrian Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted wajih al mouallem, syrian professor of medicine, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, weng yung-ching, chang yen-o, fan kuang and chao pi-lien.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

polycarpe johnson, general director of the togo publishing house and the newspaper "togo-presse", left here for home by air today after visiting peking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow and linhsien county.

he was seen off at the airport by mu ching, deputy director of hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes American Professor Owen Lattimore

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met with american professor owen lattimore, his assistant mrs. fujiko isono and his grandson michael lattimore. he gave a banquet in their honour and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, ko po-nien, chang tsan-ming, hu hung-fan, shan ta-chi, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu, tzu chung-yun, chao chun-sheng and hua chun-to.

Friendly American Personages Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1972)

two friendly american personages, the pianists frances roots hadden and her husband richard m. hadden, left peking for home by air today after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned wang chuan-pin, li teh-lun and hu hung-fan.

the couple arrived in china on august 21 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in china, they visited peking, wuhan, nanking and shanghai.

APPENDIX

NCNA-English continued to release the following National Day greetings from:

Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada
Zayid Bin Sultan Alanahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates
Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Sudan
Mohsin Einy, Premier and Foreign Minister of Arab Republic of Yemen
Francisco Macias Nguema, life President of Equatorial Guinea
Salvador Allende, President of Chile
Marien Ngouabi, President of the Congo

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CHILD REFORM

Conscientiously Implement the Party's Policy Toward "Children Amenable To Education"

by

Party Committee of a certain Production and Construction Unit stationed in Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

How should we treat children who can be reformed through education? This is one of the important questions constantly encountered in the work of re-education. In connection with this question we have led the broad masses of cadres and fighters to repudiate ceaselessly the reactionary line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, which is Rightist or "Leftist" in form but Rightist in essence, and to implement conscientiously the Party's class line, "We must pay attention to background but refrain from considering background the only important factor; and must emphasize political performance." We warmly conduct re-education for children who can be educated and reformed, show our concern over their progress and foster their initiative. During the past three years or so these youths have undergone relatively great changes in their ideology and feelings and grown up healthily in the vast rural areas in the frontier regions.

Believing That the Majority Can Be "Educated Well"

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, we examined the situation of the implementation of the Party's policy toward "children who are amenable to education" in the entire unit and discovered two deviations: One was a deviation to the Right of not paying much attention to background and another was a deviation to the "Left" of considering background the only

important factor. The "Leftist" deviation, which was the principal one, was manifested thus: The cadres were unwilling to touch the children who could be educated well and the masses treated the latter coolly. This made the children who could be educated pessimistic and disappointed.

When analyzing and taking statistics of the family background of the youths and their parents' political inclinations, some companies failed to differentiate strictly the two qualitatively different contradictions. Instead, they enlarged the definition of such youths or even checked on them for as many as three generations, demanding them to state their grandfather's background. In this way they included the children of those people that did not fall under the category of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves in the category of "children who are amenable to education." In the case of some cadres, although they admitted that these youths could be educated well, deep in their minds they felt that these people were too profoundly affected by their families, had a deep class stigma and were difficult to remold ideologically. As a result, they lacked confidence in educating these youths well.

In view of this situation, we organized the broad masses of cadres and fighters to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy are the life of the Party. Leading cadres at various levels must pay due attention to them and must never act recklessly," and conducted policy education for the entire unit to help some of the companies to correct ways of acting that were inconsistent with the Party's policy.

After study and education, the broad masses of cadres and fighters realized that man's social being determined his thinking and that the family was only one aspect of his social existence, not the entirety of socialist existence. Children who could be educated well lived in the new society, educated by Mao Tse-tung's thought and were tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, therefore most of them had their ideological consciousness raised. They loved Chairman Mao warmly, loved the Communist Party warmly and loved socialism warmly and were "amenable to education." If we do our ideological and political work on the basis of this basic point of departure, we should be able to achieve better results.

Helping Them To Raise Their Line Consciousness

"Correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line determines everything." To implement the Party's policy toward "children who are amenable to education," we must pay attention to helping them raise their line consciousness.

1. We must organize them to study well the principal subject of class struggle, to deepen the working people's thoughts and feelings and to move gradually their standpoint over to the side of the proletariat. Chairman Mao taught the youths: "Class struggle is one of your principal subjects." It is especially important for children who are amenable to education to study this principal subject well.

We regularly organized them to hold exhibitions of class education and conduct social investigations together with the broad masses of intellectual youths to enable them to understand the history and present situation of the struggle between the two lines in rural areas. We also invited poor and lower-middle peasants to recall past bitterness and think about the present sweetness so as to deepen gradually their hatred for the reactionaries, landlords and the bourgeoisie and their warm love for the working people.

There was a child who could be educated well who once developed the confused idea of whether his own family was also that bad in the old society. Through class education he realized that all exploiting classes in the world lived on exploitation and oppression of the working class and that his family was no exception. Then repudiation of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i deepened his understanding of the Party's basic line and changed his thoughts and feelings. Gradually he began to draw a clear line between himself and his family. He assiduously remolded his world outlook in the course of practice and recently joined the Chinese Communist Party gloriously.

2. We must lead them to the first line of class struggle and line struggle to show them storms and the world so that they can get their tempering and grow up in the great storm of revolution. We discovered this truth only gradually through practice. Once our superior wanted to send a number of intellectual youths to take part in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside. But could children who were amenable to education also go? Some comrades were afraid that since these youths had an unsteady class stand they might cause trouble after being sent to the countryside. So they were in favor of not sending them. However, most of the comrades disagreed with this idea and thought that this was precisely a good opportunity for these youths and that they should be allowed to go. Thus we selected some of them that behaved well and let them take part in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside. Facts showed that this brought about good results.

3. We must guide them to read books and study seriously, to cleanse themselves of the idealist spirit and to strengthen their consciousness in self-remolding ceaselessly. This can enable children who could be educated well raise their line consciousness and strengthen their consciousness in remolding their world outlook basically.

An Hsiu-yün, a child who could be educated well, developed fatalist ideas blaming herself for his unfortunate re-incarnation and was not very conscious in remolding her world outlook. Thus Ho Chih-wen, a member of the Party committee and secretary of the Party branch that was working in this company, helped her to read Marxist and Chairman Mao's books seriously and repudiated idealist transcendentalism together with her. Study of "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" gradually made her realize that she was not born with unproletarian ideas and that such ideas were the result of being influenced by unproletarian ideas in her family and the society and were formed because she failed to pay attention to reading books, studying and remolding her thinking. In this way her consciousness in reading seriously and

remolding her world outlook thoroughly was raised. She followed great teacher Lenin's teaching "To throw ourselves into revolution rationally, self-consciously and effectively, we must study," seriously read and had a good grasp of Volume IV of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and some of the works of Marx and Lenin, self-consciously used revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice, and seriously changed her old ideas. In this way she made speedy progress, joined the Communist Youth League and became a deputy platoon leader.

Grasping Points Well To Push Forward Large Areas

In order to implement still better the Party's policy toward "children who are amenable to education," we also paid attention to guiding cadres at various levels to grasp models according to Chairman Mao's teaching. These models can thus serve as examples for children who could be educated well to learn from and can enable the broad masses of cadres and fighters to see for themselves the specific implementation of the Party's policies.

Our basic method of grasping models was to solve at some points problems that existed in whole areas, break through at points, acquire experience and use it as general guidance. For a period of time, as a result of the influence by "Leftist" thinking spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the children who could be educated well failed to handle the family problem correctly and some leading cadres also dared not get in touch with them boldly. This made the work remain stagnant on the level of generalization.

With a view to this universal question, we conscientiously cultivated the model of the 8th Company. Ma Yen-heng, a child in the 8th Company who could be educated well, was able to handle the family problem correctly. After arriving in the border area, she seriously read Volume I to IV of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and some of the works of Marx and Lenin and emphasized the combination of theory with practice. In the struggle of building up the border areas, she feared neither hardship nor death and assiduously remolded her own unproletarian ideas. During the time of interference by extreme "Leftist" thinking, Party branch of the 8th Company warmly helped her to draw a clear line with her family and to look at her ideals and her future correctly. This enabled Ma Yen-heng to make quick progress. This year she received a 3rd Grade Distinguished Service Award and joined the Chinese Communist Party. Recently she was appointed deputy company commander.

We promptly popularized the experience of the Party branch of the 8th Company and changed the situation of generalized leadership. Later many Party branches of the companies followed the way of the Party branch of the 8th Company, found out the weak links in work, and indicated that they wanted to eliminate interferences of extreme "Leftist" thinking, overcame impure self-centered thoughts in their heads and conscientiously implement this policy of the Party like the Party branch of the 8th Company. Many children who could be educated well also made up their minds to learn from

Ma Yen-heng, correctly handle the family problem and remold themselves in the three great revolutionary movements.

Another method we adopted in grasping models was to absorb those children who could be educated well and also behaved well politically into Party and Communist Youth League organizations or to recommend them to study in the Socialist University. By doing so we could encourage them to love the Party and Chairman Mao more warmly, to behave themselves more correctly and to promote their subjective initiative in the cause of revolution.

Chang Pao-te, another child who could be educated well, has been engaged in cooking work since she came to the border region in 1969. Although she worked in a commonplace post, she used Comrade Chang Ssu-te as example--love your job and do it well. When the squad assigned her to take charge of the oven, she discussed with other comrades-in-arms ways to improve the oven to save coal. She often worked late into the night and finally reduced coal consumption successfully. When the squad assigned her to cook rice and other food, she assiduously studied the art of cooking and made the food taste better and better. Later, after she joined the Communist Youth League and became the leader of the cooking squad, she worked even harder. She took up hard jobs before other people and enjoyed good things after them. As a result, she was highly praised by the broad masses of cadres and fighters.

We recommended Chang Pao-te to study in the Socialist University. This act was deeply supported by the broad masses of cadres and fighters. As for those children who could be educated well, they were deeply moved. Many of them said with tears in their eyes: "Chairman Mao's proletarian policy is boundlessly wise. We shall conscientiously receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and follow Chairman Mao forever to make revolution!"

* * *

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Scientific Experiment Is A Great Revolutionary Movement

by

Chin Feng (金枫)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1972)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of socialist revolution and construction. He points out incisively: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a strong socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will forever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." This brilliant directive of Chairman Mao has developed the Marxist theory on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has indicated the road in which to implement the Party's basic line during the historical stage of socialism. It is a powerful ideological weapon for us in continuing the revolution. Chairman Mao puts scientific experiment together with class struggle and struggle for production and defines them as the three great revolutionary movements for building a strong socialist country, highly estimating the important role played by scientific experiment in socialist revolution and construction.

We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's directives on the three great revolutionary movements and carry out mass movements of scientific experiments on a broader scale and in greater depth.

Correctly Appreciate the Importance of Scientific Experiments

Class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are the social practice in which people know and change the world. Man's correct ideas come from these three items of social practice. Only through these three items of social practice can people acquire correct understanding of nature and of society and actively change the world of nature and promote the development of social history. "Natural science is a weapon by means of which people fight for freedom." But, under the capitalist system, the bourgeoisie usurp the fruits of science and technology, monopolize scientific research work, and turn science and technology into a tool for exploiting and oppressing the people, enormously restricting the development of science and technology. Under our country's socialist system, the laboring people have become real masters of science and technology, science and technology have become a means for making profit for the broad masses of the people, and the mass movement of scientific experiment is developing briskly.

Scientific experiment is a great mass movement for building a strong socialist country. It is related to class struggle and the struggle for production. But the three of them should not be put on equal footing and cannot replace one another. Class struggle must be taken as the key link in pushing forward the development of the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Class struggle determines the orientation in which the struggle for production and scientific and technical work should develop.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type rabidly oppose the putting of politics in command and go all out to peddle the revisionist trash of "technique in command" and the "line of experts." Their aim is to negate the Party's leadership, to negate the subordination of science and technology to proletarian politics, to put bourgeois politics in command, to lead the scientific and technical personnel to the sidetrack of seeking personal fame and gain, and to turn scientific and technical work into a tool for their restoration of capitalism.

Whether scientific experiment should serve socialist construction or personal fame and gain, whether scientific experiment should be carried out by way of mass movement or quietly by relying on a few people alone, whether scientific experiment should be combined closely with or be alienated from the practice of production, whether we should strive to surpass the world's advanced level or trail behind at a snail's pace, etc.--all these reflect the acute struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies in the movement of scientific experiment. If we fail to grasp the key link, that is, class struggle, the movement of scientific experiment will run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the development of science and technology will be hindered a great deal, and science and technology may even become a tool for restoring capitalism. Therefore, we must firmly grasp the Party's basic line, oppose any tendency of neglecting class struggle or weakening proletarian politics, and push the movement of scientific experiment to develop soundly.

To take class struggle as the key link in the three great revolutionary movements does not mean the class struggle may replace the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The three of them must be linked closely together. Chairman Mao says: "There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true." Under the command of proletarian politics, the more science and technique have developed, the more prominent will its role be in promoting socialist revolution and construction and the more favorable the conditions will be for the proletariat in struggling against the bourgeoisie on the ideological and political fronts. If class struggle is grasped exclusively at the expense of struggle for production and scientific experiment, the socialist revolution and construction will be weakened and, actually, the commanding role played by proletarian politics will be negated. We must carry out in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's directives on the three great revolutionary movements and, with class struggle as the motive force, firmly grasp class struggle in the spheres of production, construction, science and culture, push forward the brisk

development of the movement of struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make strenuous efforts to develop the cause of socialist science.

Bring Scientific Experiments into Full Play

Scientific experiment is an important component part of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Extensive unfolding of the movement of scientific experiment will help us change the objective world and the subjective world.

Lenin pointed out: "Only when the state power of the proletariat has eventually put down all resistance of the exploiters and guarantees its entire solidity, when the laws and orders of the proletariat can be fully executed, and when all industries have been reorganized in the principle of large-scale collective production and of having the newest technical base (electrification of the entire economy), can the socialist victory over capitalism and the solidity of socialism be considered secure."

After capturing state power and for the purpose of consolidating its rule, the proletariat has to build a powerful socialist economy rapidly. Rapid development of socialist production is an important condition of the victory of the socialist system over the capitalist system. This requires us to develop science and technology vigorously and to arm the departments of material production with the newest science and technology.

The unfolding of the movement of scientific experiment has opened a road of marching further toward production in breadth and in depth and enabled us to have the initiative in changing nature on a broader scale and to a higher degree. In our country, thanks to the series of new achievements in science and technology, new techniques, new technological processes, new material and new equipment are being adopted continuously in industrial production, greatly raising the level of industrial production, making some of the established industrial departments show a new look, and inducing quick development of some newly-flourishing industries and top-flight techniques.

For instance, as a result of the study of the strata of the land facies by her geological workers, China discovers enormous petroleum resources, thereby getting rid of her label of an "oil-deficient country" and creating the condition for great development of her petroleum industry. In the sphere of agriculture, the unfolding of the movement of scientific experiment based on the "8-point charter" for agriculture has induced an increase in agricultural production over vast areas and brought about bumper harvests for a few years running in some districts. The research on hybridization and breeding of sorghum, the research on degeneration of potato and the research on transformation of alkaline land have produced remarkable results of increase in production.

We also should see that the further unfolding of the movement of scientific experiment and the development of the socialist scientific undertakings are of far-reaching significance to the strengthening of our struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and to our support of the world's revolutionary people in their struggle. In the past 23 years, under the guidance

of Chairman Mao's directive of "self-reliance," science, technology and production have made fast development, laying a good foundation for socialist industrialization in China, breaking the nuclear monopoly of imperialism, reinforcing China's national defense and, meanwhile, giving some material and technical aid to the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle.

Practice shows that scientific experiment is a revolutionary force promoting the development of the socialist economy. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type advocate the fallacies "politics may overrule everything else," "technique is useless" and "production may replace scientific research" for the purpose of negating scientific experiment, obstructing the development of production, weakening the foundation of the socialist economy and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must penetratingly criticize their revisionist line, develop science and technology more quickly, "build China into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited people throughout the world in fulfillment of our great internationalist duty."

The essence of the Party's basic line is to "practice Marxism, and not revisionism." Scientific experiment is not only an important tool for socialism to defeat capitalism on the economic front but also a powerful weapon for the proletariat to struggle against the bourgeoisie on the ideological and political fronts. The history of the development of natural science is the history of continuous victory of materialism and continuous bankruptcy of idealism. Dialectical materialism, the proletarian revolutionary philosophy created by Marx and Engels, not only generalized and summed up the experience of the proletarian revolutionary movement and critically transformed the German classical philosophy, but also generalized and summed up all the ideological contents of the development of natural science and the newest achievements of natural science at that time.

The series of achievements in natural science in the period from the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century created conditions for the great revolutionary movements in the thinking of mankind. The three great scientific discoveries (the doctrine of the cell, transformation of energy, and Darwin's theory of evolution) and the large quantities of material supplied by the development of other natural sciences have uncovered the limitation of metaphysics and mechanical materialism and demonstrated the basic course of the dialectical development of the world of nature, thus providing an important base on which the teachers of revolution of the proletariat created dialectical materialism.

The criticism of Duhring by Marx and Engels in the 19th century and the criticism of Machism by Lenin in the early 20th century made full use of the achievements of research on natural science, overcoming idealism and metaphysics of various shapes and colors and defending and developing Marxism. The series of achievements in modern sciences have enriched dialectical materialism all the more and broken idealism and metaphysics to a further

extent. China's achievement in the artificial synthesis of insulin has provided a new basis for the dialectical-materialist doctrine of the genesis of life.

Chairman Mao has raised scientific experiment to the high plane of being a reliable guarantee preventing the Communist from bureaucratism and immuning them against revisionism and dogmatism. He also points out incisively that the scientific approach is the Marxist-Leninist approach to the unity of theory and practice and is also an indication of the proletarian Party spirit. This further demonstrates that, during the historical stage of socialism, if we want to have a real grasp of the Marxist doctrine and to criticize penetratingly and defeat thoroughly the various kinds of anti-Marxist ideology of the bourgeoisie, we must not only carry out the practice of class struggle and struggle for production but also carry out the practice of scientific experiment, we must not only change the objective world vigorously, but also change the subjective world vigorously in the course of changing the objective world.

All revisionists and dogmatists are characterized by the alienation of theory from practice and the split of the subjective from the objective. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type proceed not from the facts which exist objectively but from subjective conjecture; they do not respect and apply the objective laws but go against the objective laws wilfully; they do not trust and rely on the masses but divorce themselves from the masses and lord it over the masses. They are idealists, who go against the scientific principles.

If we actively participate in the mass movement of scientific experiment under the guidance of the correct line, we can wash away the idealist spirit continuously from our minds, establish the scientific approach of putting everything to experiment and finding the truth from facts, and cultivate the excellent style of integrating theory with reality and maintaining close ties with the masses. In this way, we can understand and master more profoundly the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, establish the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist viewpoints, eliminate the pernicious influence of the idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

Perseveringly Put Politics in Command, Vigorously Launch Mass Movements

Chairman Mao points out: "In socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements. The mass line of 'from the masses, to the masses' is our Party's basic line for all its work." In carrying out scientific experiments, we must perseveringly put proletarian politics in command and vigorously launch mass movements. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are fighters with the most practical experience. They have immense enthusiasm and creativeness in developing socialist scientific undertakings. Only by putting ourselves under the guidance of Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line can we mobilize the masses in their millions to take part in scientific experiments and can we turn scientific experiment really into a great revolutionary movement to change the objective world and the subjective world.

In order that the mass movement of scientific experiment may develop penetratingly and perseveringly, we must achieve "three-in-one combination" of the leading cadres, the worker-peasant-soldier masses and the scneitific and technical personnel and the "three-in-one combination" of scientific research, production and application, implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools contend," and continuously strengthen the building of the scientific and technical ranks.

We must help the scientific and technical personnel in going further into realities and among the masses and receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and pay attention to bringing their technical skills into full play.

Meanwhile, we must perseveringly "take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" and, during the mass movement of scientific experiment, actively bring up fresh forces of science and technology and establish as quickly as possible a scientific and technical contingent which is strong and is both red and expert.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have always done their utmost to undermine the mass movement of scientific experiment and to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They not only come from the Right to disseminate vigorously the "line of experts," "techniques in command," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," in a frenzied attempt to lead the movement of scientific experiment to the revisionist sidetrack of alienation from proletarian politics, from the masses and from reality; they also come from the "Left" to advocate such fallacies as "politics may overrule everything else" and to chop off scientific research organizations in a frenzied attempt to annihilate the movement of scientific experiment. Whether it comes from the Right or from the "Left," such interference aims at putting the three great revolutionary movements on equal footing or splitting them, and at opposing the unity of politics and techniques.

We must read and study seriously, carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly, go on building up our abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism, eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, draw clear demarcation lines between the active unfolding of scientific research under the command of proletarian politics and the fallacy of "technique first," between the bringing of the active role of the scientific and technical personnel into full play and the "line of experts," between the effort to scale the peak of sciences and "to perfect technical skills constantly" for the revolution on one side and the "establishment of personal reputation" and the "personal strife" on the other side, between the theoretical research

based on practice and the academic-type research which is alienated from proletarian politics, the masses and reality, and between "making foreign things serve China" on one side and the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" on the other side, and fully arouse all positive factors to make the cause of socialist scientific research more prosperous.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Take A Firm Hold of Line Education, Make A Success of Technical Innovation

- Report on an investigation made in Talien Industrial and Mining Cars Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1972)

To go full steam ahead with technical innovation and technical revolution is one of the basic principles laid down by Chairman Mao in the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and is an important way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist production.

The Party committee of Talien Industrial and Mining Cars Plant mobilizes the masses to go full steam forward with the technical innovation movement. Output of this plant has continued to increase in the past few years. At one time, however, because one-sided attention was paid to output, the quality of the products dropped.

For instance, this plant produced a kind of sintering car, which was rejected by user units because its door did not open and close smoothly. Grasping this typical case, the plant's Party committee conducted line education among the workers and staff members, raised the approach to the problem of quality of products to the high plane of the line and launched a mass movement of technical innovation with the improvement of quality of products as the key link. In the past year and more, an overwhelming part of the more than 1,800 items of innovation realized by this plant was connected with improvement of product quality. Whether they were reforming an old product or innovating the technological processes of production, the leaders adhered to the principle of "boldly arousing the masses and putting everything to experiment" and combined the revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach. After going through innovation several times, the sintering car not only has its door working smoothly but also increases its carrying capacity from 50 tons to 75 tons.

The Party committee of Talien Industrial and Mining Cars Plant has learned this from practice: To make a success of the "three-in-one combination" of leading cadres, workers and technicians is the prerequisite to the further unfolding of the mass movement of technical innovation with the improvement of product quality as the key link, whereas conscientiously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and arousing the enthusiasm of the technicians is an important problem bearing on the consolidation of the "three-in-one combination."

Since last year, most of the technicians of this plant have been placed at technical posts and have joined the ranks of technical innovation. But the placing of technicians at the technical posts does not mean that their role has been brought into full play. In the course of further implementing

the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the plant's Party committee, taking into consideration problems that cropped up in productive and technical work, led the cadres, workers and technicians to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies conscientiously, to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to eliminate the pernicious influence of ultra-"Left" ideas. Several demarcation lines have been drawn as follows:

A demarcation line has been drawn between the bringing of the role of the technicians into play and the "management of factories by experts," and the technicians are given free rein in work.

Last year, this plant carried out research on a new item of welding technique. One of the technicians was specialized in this technique. But some leading cadres dared not use him for fear of committing another mistake of "management of factories by experts." In view of this problem, the plant's Party committee organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction," making them understand that:

"Management of factories by experts" aims at negating the Party's leadership and the role played by the working class, relying simply on the small number of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities," and exercising bourgeois dictatorship over the workers; whereas at present, under the guidance of the Party's correct line, letting the technicians work in close cooperation with the workers in the "three-in-one combination" and bring their technical skills into play is geared to the revolutionary needs and is also a component part of the implementation of the Party's mass line in an enterprise.

At present, the technical office and the 11 laboratories and more than 60 technical innovation groups of this plant have been replenished or manned with technicians. Many of these technicians have become backbones in technical innovation and scientific research and have played their role actively.

A demarcation line has been drawn between the temporary frustration brought by the lack of sufficient understanding of the laws of things and the failure caused by the "three alienations," and support is given to the technicians in carrying out scientific experiments boldly for the revolution.

For the purpose of building up its ability to produce cast steel, this plant decided to innovate the old-type electric furnace and entrusted a technician of the "three-in-one" equipment innovation with this job. The innovation was accomplished according to the plan, but the results were not good, and an unexpected accident happened once to this furnace. Some cadres criticized that such innovation obstructed production. This put a big ideological load on the technician who was charged with this item of innovation.

Upon discovering this state of affairs, the plant's Party committee helped the cadres apply the dialectical-materialist viewpoint in handling

success or failure in technical innovation, making them understand that: This failure was not caused by the practice of making research behind closed doors but is a normal phenomenon in the course of experimentation. A correct plan of innovation often needs to go through "a course of repetition leading from practice to knowledge and from knowledge back to practice many times before any achievement can be made." In particular, a major technical innovation often cannot be achieved at a single attempt. If we demand that each technical innovation succeeds at the first attempt under any circumstances, we are negating the fact that man's knowledge has to go through a certain course and we are also denying that "failure is the mother of success," and thus we shall be holding a metaphysical viewpoint. If this wrong viewpoint is not corrected, not only the technicians will not be able to display their enthusiasm but the technical innovation also cannot develop in depth.

The leading comrades of the Party committee regarded the frsutration met in the innovation of the old electric furnace and the damage thus caused as the necessary cost of scientific experiment, helped them sum up experience and encouraged them to go on with the experiment.

After repeated experiments, this "three-in-one" group eventually innovated the old-type steel-refining electric furnace into an automatic hydraulic-transmission electric furnace which saved manpower and electricity.

A demarcation line is drawn between "making foreign things serve China" and the "slavish comprador philosophy," and the technicians are encouraged to study and master the advanced techniques of foreign countries.

As a result of the influence of the ultra-"Left" ideas disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some people of this plant once confused "making foreign things serve China" with the "slavish comprador philosophy" and regarded the study of advanced techniques of foreign countries and the reading of foreign publications on technology as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." In view of this tendency, the plant's leadership organized the cadres, workers and technicians to study Chairman Mao's teaching "China should enormously absorb the progressive culture of foreign countries," and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, making them understand that:

Proceeding from our actual needs, we make a concrete analysis of the foreign things, discard the dross and retain the essence so as to develop our science and technology and to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level--this has nothing in common whatsoever with the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" which are servile to things foreign, aim at copying wholly anything foreign without considering whether it is good or bad, and also aim at trailing behind other people step by step.

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the technicians of this plant not only paid attention to learning from foreign experience while conducting technical innovation, but also boldly make creations on the basis of summing up their practical experience, thus combining study with creation.

For instance, with reference to the new techniques of foreign countries and in the light of the actual conditions at home, they designed and made a rolling mill of a new type, which was more than 50 percent lighter, had much better quality and worked much more efficiently than one of the old type.

The Party committee of Talien Industrial and Mining Cars Plant also pays attention to strengthening its leadership over and management of the technical innovation movement, thereby pushing the mass movement of technical innovation to develop continuously.

- Joint investigation report made by First Ministry of Machine Building, Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Luta Municipal Bureau of Machine Building

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Train Cadres of the Minority Nationalities in a Conscientious Manner

- Implementation of the Party's nationalities policy in Sanchiang Chuang Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, October 6, 1972) By training cadres of the minority nationalities in a conscientious manner, Sanchiang Chuang Nationality Autonomous Hsien in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has enabled them to grow up in the three great revolutionary struggles and developed their hardcore role in various work.

Sanchiang Chuang Nationality Autonomous Hsien is the home of a community of Chuang, Miao, Yao, Chuang and Han nationalities, of which minority nationals comprise more than 70 percent of the population in the whole hsien. This hsien has all along attached importance to the training of cadres of the minority nationalities. In accordance with the nationalities policy of the Party, leading comrades of the hsien have adopted numerous methods of chosing and training cadres of the minority nationalities from the basic level in a planned manner, and enabled the cadre ranks to be constantly strengthened.

At present, there are 665 cadres of the minority nationalities in the whole hsien, and many of them have taken up important leadership work in the hsien and communes. The overwhelming majority of members in leading bodies of production brigades and production teams are national minority cadres.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, these national minority cadres have, with the help of Party organizations at various levels, diligently read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. They have actively thrown themselves into the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, led the commune members of various nationalities in vigorously criticizing the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their efforts to change the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism, strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raised their awareness of line struggle.

Young Chuang nationality cadre Chang Yü-ch'ing was newly elected a standing member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee. Apart from taking part in reading classes operated at the hsien, district, and autonomous region levels, he also makes use of time obtained from getting up early and sleeping late, to maintain reading and study, and systematically studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

Last August, Chang Yü-ch'ing led a propaganda team to Kueishu production brigade of Fulu commune, a remote mountainous region inhabited by Miao

nationality people where the class struggle was more complex, to settle down and develop repudiate-revisionism and rectification. Utilizing the advantage of his knowledge of minority nationalities dialects as well as their custom and habit, he went deep among the people for investigation and study, and acquainted himself with the reactionary fallacies spread by the class enemies in this production brigade and their efforts to confuse the class camp and sabotage the collective economy.

Together with the leading body of the production brigade, he carried out an education in the basic line of the Party on the people, criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, struck out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies, and mobilized the activism of the commune members and people in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

After more than a year of hard and meticulous work, this backward production brigade of long standing began initially to change its physiognomy. At a book-reading and experience-exchange meeting for principal cadres of the hsien and communes called by the hsien Party committee, Chang Yü-ch'ing introduced his experience in reading and study with reference to practice and using revolutionary theory to guide practice, which enabled everybody to be deeply enlightened and inspired.

Yang Mei-chiao, a member of the Party committee of Yungwei commune came from a Chuang nationality household which suffered great grievances, and never had an opportunity to study when she was a little girl. With the assistance and education of Party organizations, she diligently studied culture and revolutionary theory. For the past several years, she systematically studied from Volume One to Volume Four of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" with reference to reality.

She also set the pace in running political evening schools for women of various nationalities in the commune, for the study of culture and the works of Chairman Mao, developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, used the process of her own growth to criticize "the theory that minority nationalities people are backward" and idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and deepened their comprehension of "the primacy of practice."

Later, she also helped every production team to set up women scientific experiment teams, actively developed scientific farming activities and set in motion the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement in the whole commune. The hsien Party committee has summed up in time her experience for popularization in the whole hsien, which enabled reading and study of women in the whole hsien to advance a step further.

Mao Tzu-lin, a young man of the Chuang nationality and secretary of the Party branch of Pachiang production brigade of Pachiang commune, has been

elected a member of the district revolutionary committee and a member of the hsien Party committee. Although there is a change in his station, still his characteristics of a working man remains unchanged.

Mao Tzu-lin still goes regularly deep among the people to listen to their views and demands, and continues to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in his work. Together with the cadres of the production brigade, he still leads the commune members in developing the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement and has scored fresh victories in grasping revolution and stimulating production. Last year, the average per-mow yield of grain in this production brigade reached 828 catties to top the target laid down in the "Program," and it became an advanced unit in the whole hsien.

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BRIDGE BUILDING

Hsiangchiang Highway Bridge Victoriously Opens in Changsha

- This arched bridge with 17 arches and a main span of 1,250 meters long and 20 meters wide, straddles the Hsiangchiang River, connects the heart of Changsha municipality with the mountains of Yüehlushan, and makes the ancient city of Changsha appear more imposing and splendid

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 7, 1972)

Under the magnificent and majestic Yüehlushan Mountain and over the vast expanse of blue water of Hsiangchiang, an arched bridge of a strongly Chinese national character, the Hsiangchiang Highway Bridge in Changsha, was victoriously completed on the eve of the Chinese National Day after a year of intensive construction. On September 30, twenty thousand armymen and civilians and bridge building workers in Changsha municipality, filled with elation of victory, sounded their gongs and beat their drums to celebrate the opening of this bridge to traffic. Responsible comrades of the Party, government and army in Changsha municipality and Hunan Province attended this opening ceremony. After the ceremony, a caravan of more than 100 floats, filled with workers, peasants and soldiers and people, drove slowly across the bridge. Along both sides of the bridge and lining the banks, people cried "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line" and "Long live Chairman Mao."

This big motorway bridge straddling the Hsiangchiang River connects the heart of Changsha municipality with the mountains of Yüehlushan, and makes the ancient city appear more imposing and splendid. At the same time it more closely links up Changsha with dozen of hsien and cities in such districts as Hsianghsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Ch'angte and Iyang, and further stimulates the development of the cause of socialist construction in cities and villages.

The Hsiangchiang Highway Bridge in Changsha is not only a thing of grace and beauty by also possess the characteristic of economic use of material and a heavy load bearing capacity. It is a bridge with 17 arches with a main section 1,250 meters long and 20 meters wide. The even and broad bridge surface could accommodate four lanes of cars. Even at the highest water level, vessels of 2,000 tons could sail under the bridge without hindrance. A branch of the bridge 283 meters long extending to a point on Chiehtzu Island was also completed at the same time.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of the bridge building command post, in close conjunction with the reality of struggle in bridge building, organized the cadres and people who

took part in the construction of the bridge to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, dealt correctly with the dialectical relationships of greater, faster, better and more economical results, and enabled the demands for high speed, fine quality as well as safety and economy to be realized throughout the project. The "three-in-one combination" team participating in this design, went deep among the masses, conducted extensive investigation and study, and settled in a reasonable manner the design for the gradient of the bridge and the position of the arches for navigation.

During the construction, by mobilizing the masses to contribute ideas and combining foreign and indigenous methods in a manner suited to local conditions, the leading comrades used various methods such as caisson piling, and the building of dams for open digging to carry out construction simultaneously. Within half a year, they have completed the foundation for the construction of 18 piers for the main bridge and greatly shortened the working time. The use of granite in place of cement for the building of the piers also saved a large amount of capital and material for the state.

The bridge building workers also carried out technical innovations and scientific experiments in a big way, and they manufactured a lifting machine of their own design. By adopting the new technology of the use of a lifting cable without a derrick, they fulfilled the task of lifting 12,000 tons of big structural parts ahead of schedule.

In the course of constructing the Hsiangchiang bridge in Changsha, great support was received from Central Departments concerned as well as from such fraternal provinces and cities as Shanghai, Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Shansi and Hupeh.

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LASER TECHNOLOGY

Shanghai Scientific Institutes and Factories Study and Use Laser Technology

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1972)

research institutes and industrial enterprises in shanghai have achieved fruitful results in the study and use of laser technology in the past few years.

a new technology emerging in the 1960's, laser is of wide use in industry, agriculture, medical work, national defence and scientific research.

a laser technology exhibition was held recently in shanghai. laser equipment, instruments and research data were on display. the exhibition showed that the city's research institutes and industrial enterprises have expanded the application of laser technology from processing materials and measurement to communications and direction guiding. apart from scientific research, machine-building and instrument and meter industries, more industries including the textiles, metallurgy, ship-building and architecture and meteorological and medical services have also started to apply laser technology. in the manufacture of clocks and watches, for example, it takes a beam of laser light only one second to bore a tiny hole on the jewelled bearing. the holes pierced with laser beam are even in bore and of consistent quality.

formerly, it took 35 seconds to bore a hole on a jewelled bearing with a tungsten filament revolving at high speed plus diamond dust. it had to be done under a microscope and involved three working processes.

the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital has treated the eyes of over 100 patients with laser retina coagulator. this is a medical instrument made by an electric machinery plant with the cooperation of other units to treat retinal detachment and macular hole. formerly, treated with diathermy, the patient had to be hospitalized and operated on and the operation was not effective for some cases. now the detached retina is welded to the chorioidea and the macular hole is gradually closed through absorption of a suitable quantity of heat energy of laser beam which is directed into the patient's eye.

shanghai has made fairly rapid progress in the study and production of laser equipment and components in the past few years. through the cooperation of workers and scientific and technical personnel, helium-neon laser tube, xenon flash lamp, multi-layer coatings and interference filters and high-voltage oil condensers have been trial-manufactured and put into production.

a contingent of personnel specializing in laser technology has come into existence in shanghai. workers account for more than half of the force. they join the scientists and technicians in the study of laser technology and are quickly raising their technical and theoretical level.

IRON MINES

East China Province Opens More Iron Mines

(NCNA-English Hofei, October 8, 1972)

east china's anhwei province now produces more than enough iron ore for its developing iron and steel industry, thanks to the mass drive to open more mines.

total iron ore output in january-august this year was 6.7 per cent over the same period of last year, the peak in local history. output of steel and rolled steel also reached new highs.

the province has laid stress on mining to develop the metallurgical industry. the maanshan municipal party committee sent cadres to strengthen leadership of the maanshan iron and steel company. a rapid increase in ore output followed, being nearly ninefold more in 1970 than in 1965. the company, a medium-sized one in china, has since been self-sufficient in ore.

the province has adhered to the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". attention is paid to opening small and medium-sized mines as well as big ones. the province now has 90 county and commune-run iron mines and more than 100 mining points. eighteen of the 22 communes in fanchang county have iron mines and produced 430,000 tons of fine ore over the past two years. small mines are opened quickly and require less investment, and more initiative of the masses can be brought into play.

the miners and technicians have shown self-reliance and hard struggle in opening mines. ore dressing workers at the nanshan iron mine made a dozen permanent magnetic separators and doubled the output of fine powdered ore. instead of sending its lorries a long distance away for overhauls, the kushan iron mine now handles the work itself. through mass technical innovations, an iron mine in nanling county has made an electric loading device with a capacity of 200 tons of ore, raising efficiency 21 times.

in keeping to the principle of taking steel as the key link, the machine-building departments in the province have rushed out mining equipment. 4.5 times as much mining equipment was turned out last year as in 1970, and it again rose 4.2 times in the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period of last year.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Tachai Production Brigade Creates Flat Farmland in Mountainous Area for Mechanized Farming

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 8, 1972)

plots of farmland on which tractors can work have been created in the tachai production brigade. this pace-setter in china's farming is situated in the craggy taihang mountains. with the revolutionary spirit of building their brigade by hard and arduous efforts, the tachai people last winter and this spring levelled nine hillocks, filled in four deep gullies and joined 40 small pieces of terraced land to turn them into fields suitable for mechanized farming.

despite drought this year, good autumn harvests on this land are in prospect.

this method is an advance on its high-yielding terraced fields. joining plots together enlarges the acreage and makes mechanized farming and irrigation possible to raise yield.

in the old days, the 50 hectares of farmland in the area of the present brigade were broken up into 4,700 strips scattered over seven ravines and eight ridges. the smallest piece of land was just big enough for an ox to lie down. the largest piece was not much bigger.

from the first year of agricultural cooperation in the early 1950's, the tachai production brigade built stone check-dams and embankments to improve its land. in 1971 the per-hectare yield surpassed 7.5 tons and there were great advances in afforestation, animal husbandry and sideline production. poverty-stricken before liberation, tachai has become a prosperous new socialist village.

the tachai brigade considered what capital construction to undertake in its continuous march forward. party secretary chen yung-kuei and other members of the brigade's party committee racked their brains. over the years the people had built terraced plots which could take in moisture and

plant nutrients like sponges. but many of these terraced plots could not be irrigated by gravity and could not grow two crops in a dry year. though threshing, food processing, fodder cutting and transport had been mechanized or partly mechanized, machines could not be used to plough the land as the terraced plots were too small. this absorbed large amount of manpower. after much study, the party committee members, drawing on their experience in flattening a hill to build threshing grounds, worked out a plan to create flat land by filling up the gullies with mountainside soil. the peasants backed up the plan saying: "in farming for the revolution, we have to blaze new trails, do new things."

tachai began the experiment in the winter of 1970. the commune members levelled five hillocks and filled in three gullies. the largest tract created was two-thirds of a hectare. maize was sown which gave a good yield and wheat was sown right after the maize, yielding a good harvest the next year.

in the winter of 1971, tachai began creating flat farmland. houtikou, a dried up stream strewn with pebbles was selected. it had been reclaimed in 1955. the result was 40 tracts of land, totalling 1.3 hectares, the largest being one seventh of a nectare. the yield has reached 7.5 tons per hectare thanks to the various measures taken over the years to improve the land. in building the new project, the tachai people braved howling wind and driving snow to drill holes to set explosives. rocks were needed in quantity. veteran peasant chia chin-tsai led a dozen young men in scaling the mountain to quarry stone. when the commune members tried to dissuade him, he smiled and said: "whenever the idea that china should make a greater contribution to mankind crosses my mind, i feel the burden on my shoulder. i simply can't rest."

working hard one winter and the following spring, the people levelled nine hillocks to create 5.3 hectares of flat farmland that could be worked by machine. the largest tract is 1.3 hectares. this new farmland was ploughed and harrowed by tractor, and was enriched with a large quantity of manure. in the drive against drought this year, the brigade members built ditches and let in water from a nearby reservoir for irrigation.

tachai's efforts to create flat farmland in mountainous area aroused the keen interest in hsiyang county where the tachai production brigade is situated. the brigade party secretary chen yung-kuei has said that the significance of tachai's land reclamation is that a trail has been blazed in farmland construction in the mountainous areas. this is more important than expanding the cultivated acreage.

the tachai party branch is determined to start transforming the longest and biggest gully this winter, to speed up mechanization and bring more farmland under irrigation.

FISHING

China Reports Big Fish Catches

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

six per cent more salt water fish were caught in the first half of 1972 than in the corresponding 1971 period, according to figures released by nine provinces and municipalities and an autonomous region of china. catches in the slack months of july and august were bigger than in previous years for this period.

record-breaking spring catches in shantung, hopei and liaoning provinces and tientsin account for more than 50 per cent of their 1972 quotas.

frequent strong winds sweeping the southeastern coast in spring and summer affected fishing operations and lowered the temperature of the sea water, dispersing the shoals of fish. displaying the spirit of hard struggle, the fishermen made big catches. heavy fog shrouded the choushan fishing grounds off the chekiang coast for more than three weeks at the height of the fishing season. this made fishing difficult. led by the party organizations at all levels, the fishermen introduced better fishing gear and new fishing methods. by mid-june, they had hauled in 91,500 tons, exceeding the amount nor the same period of last year by 37 per cent.

fresh-water fish breeding has made headway in the country's numerous lakes, reservoirs and rivers. in hunan province, the area for breeding fish has been enlarged by 11,300 hectares since the beginning of the year. a total of 2,500 million fish fry were hatched and released in the province. in wuhan city on the yangtze river, many ponds and swamps were transformed into breeding grounds.

this practice is gaining in popularity in many areas in the northern part of the country. while improving farmland last winter and this spring, people in liaoning province built fish ponds with an area of 3,300 hectares. the province's hatcheries produced 400 million young fish, twice the number in 1971.

as a result, more fresh-water fish are netted. catches of some valuable fishes such as reeves shad in the yangtze river in kiangsu province were good this year.

increases in the output of kelp, laver and shellfish are reported. kelp production rose ten per cent this year. scientific experiments have made it possible to extend kelp cultivation from the northern to the southern coast. and laver, formerly found in the south, are now cultivated at higher latitudes along the coast. fresh-water shellfish are bred in ponds and lakes in kiangsu, chekiang, kwangtung and other provinces. in hunan province alone several hundred thousands pearl oysters are being raised.

party organizations at all levels made arrangements for fishermen and fish breeders to study politics. this raised their consciousness of political line and determination to work for the revolution. this is one of the many factors in advances made by the fishing industry.

RIVER CONTROL

Harnessed Central China River Brings Prosperity to Western Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 7, 1972)

torrential yuanshui river in western hunan province is now navigable in all seasons, after years of large scale harnessing. as an artery of transport it handled a total of 1.21 million tons of cargo in 1971, ten times the amount in 1950, and double that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

industrial expansion in this part of hunan has been accelerated. tachiangkou in chienyang county a few years ago was a ferry stop with only 2,000 people. wharves now link it with roads and it has become a centre of land and water transport for neighbouring counties. scores of factories including cement, vinylon, chemicals, oil refining and machine building, have been built and the population now is in the tens of thousands.

one of the four main rivers in hunan province, the yuanshui originates in kweichow province and flows through 35 counties in kweichow, eastern szechwan, hupeh and hunan provinces. its main course, 1,050 kilometres in length, flows into tungting lake. it is marked by its huge volume of flow, meandering course and numberous shallows. it has 128 shallows along the 500-kilometre stretch in hunan.

the kuomintang reactionaries ignored river harnessing. the yuanshui river was navigable only in the highwater season. shipwrecks were frequent.

harnessing of the river was started in 1955 to develop the economy of this multi-national mountainous area of

westean hunan. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the people of minority nationalities in this area and professional river harnessing workers have carried out full-scale river harnessing. thousands of people were mobilized by the communist party organizations at all level to take part in the work in the spring of 1970. they blew up submerged rocks, dredged the silt from river bed, built stone embankments and installed equipment to facilitate sailing.

on the basis of information provided by a boatman in his eighties who has been working 60 years, a plan was mapped out to harness the hamokou, the most dangerous spot in the chenchoutan shallow.

wongtzutung, another dangerous shallow, is noted for its steep bed and rapid flow. sailing boats upstream is extremely difficult. twenty boat-trackers would take hours of labour to tow a small junk past this spot. this section becomes navigable after two years of work, including the blowing up of rocks, dredging of silt and installation of power-operated boat-tracking machinery to help the vessels to pass. strewn with rocks, the longest shallow chinglangtan runs 20 kilometres with rapid current. measures have been taken to clear the silt, build dams to channel the currents and raise the water level. signal lights were installed at some sections to facilitate navigation.

seventy per cent of the shallows on the yuanshui river are now navigable and the rest have been improved.

the harnessing of the yuanshui is important in stimulating prosperity along its banks. it handled 70 per cent of the cargo of the chienyang area and 40 per cent of the tuchia-miao autonomous chou in western hunan. this mountainous area is inhabited by tuchia, miao, tung, yao, and han people. it abounds in timber, wild plants of economic value, forest by products and mineral deposits. 30 per cent more timber was shipped out last year than in 1966, and 50 per cent more bamboo.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of People's Bank of China Leaves Peking for Visit to Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

a delegation of the people's bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the bank, left here by air today for a friendly visit to albania and romania at the invitation of the albanian state bank and the national bank of romania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of departments concerned yao chin, fang kao, shang ming, li pin-chou and wang yu-cheng.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

Delegation of Tirana State University Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

the delegation of the albanian state university of tirana led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university, left here by air this morning for a visit to nanking, shanghai and hangchow before returning home.

during its stay here, the delegation signed the 1972-1973 executive plan for scientific cooperation between the albanian state university of tirana and the chinese academy of sciences.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences; wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences; and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including yueh chih-chien, wang ming-hsiu, liu ta-kang, pan chun, chen ping, wu liang-yung and fan cheng-tso.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and joven andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy, were present.

the delegation has visited peking, shenyang and talien.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Sanaa for Cairo

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 7, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as head and wang kuei as deputy head left here for cairo this morning after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the september 26 revolution of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.) and paying a two-week friendly visit to the country.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were acting vice-chairman mohammed al arashi of the y.a.r. supreme council of youth welfare, secretary-general of the council abdu al wally and general director of foreign relations of the council abdu al lattif.

chinese ambassador to the y.a.r. wang jo-chieh and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

present at the reception were y.a.r. state minister for presidency and the consultative assembly and chairman of the supreme council of youth welfare abdullk humran, president of the military institute in sanaa colonel hamdu beidar, acting vice-chairman of the y.a.r. supreme council of youth welfare mohammed al arashi, and others.

after the reception, the chinese players gave exhibitions of men's and women's singles and men's doubles.

during its stay in the country, the chinese players held friendly matches with y.a.r. table tennis players.

the chinese delegation visited the sanaa cotton textile, printing and dyeing mill. it also visited ibb, taiz and hodeidah. the chinese guests were warmly welcomed by the yemeni people everywhere they went.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

professor wilbur norman christiansen of the university of sydney of australia and his wife concluded their friendly visit to peking and tachai and left here by air today on a tour to southern parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and his wife, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists, including cheng mao-tan, pan chun, hsiao kuang-chia and wang shou-kuan.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Arrives in London for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 7, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to britain.

head of the delegation is pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and director of the institute of biophysics of the chinese academy of sciences. deputy head is pai chieh-fu, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and leading member of the peking municipal bureau of science and technology.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kingsley dunham, foreign secretary, david martin, executive secretary, and other officials, of the royal society of britain.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy also met the delegation at the airport.

Joint Chairman of British Thomson Organization Ltd. and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

lord thomson of fleet, british conservative party member of the house of lords and joint chairman of the thomson organization ltd., arrived here by air this evening with a seven-member party for a visit to china.

members of his party included kenneth roy thomson, joint chairman of the thomson organization ltd., charles denis hamilton, chairman of the times newspapers ltd. and editor-in-chief of the sunday times and the times, and deputy editors of the two papers.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including pan fei and liu fu-ping.

Wu Leng-hsi Fetes Joint Chairman of British Thomson Organization Ltd. and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

wu leng-hsi, a leading member of the people's daily, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of lord thomson of fleet, british conservative party member of the house of lords and joint chairman of the thomson organization ltd., and his party.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chang ying, chao ti-sheng and pan fei.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Delegation of Chinese Architectural Society Leaves Bulgaria for Home

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 7, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese architectural society led by professor yang ting-pao left here for home today after attending the 11th congress of the international union of architects.

architect stefan antolov, representative of the bulgarian union of architects, and his wife saw the chinese delegation off at the airport.

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, was also present.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China's Kwangtung Football Team Leaves Cameroon for Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 7, 1972)

china's kwangtung provincial football team today completed its friendly visit to cameroon and left douala, capital of littoral province of cameroon, for santa isabel, to pay a friendly visit to equatorial guinea.

present at the airport to see the team off were governor mengueme of littoral province and officials of the ministry of youth and sports and the ministry of foreign affairs.

yesterday afternoon, governor mengueme received chi yi-fu and chang jih-yang, leader and deputy leader of the team, at his office and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 7, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation headed by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to canada.

the delegation was met at the airport by ralph collins, assistant undersecretary of state for external affairs and head of the canadian government air delegation, and members of the canadian delegation.

hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy who is deputy head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation, and fang yin, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Tourist Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

a tourist group from cuba led by josé felipe suarez was entertained at a dinner given here this evening by shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

present were leading members of chinese organizations lin chen, shen yun-ao and hsi chen-huan.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and embassy officials were present.

the 31-member cuban tourist group arrived here at noon today. it will tour southern parts of china.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 7, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as head and wang kuei as deputy head arrived here this evening from sanaa to pay a friendly visit to egypt at the invitation of the egyptian table tennis federation.

present at the airport to greet the chinese delegation were amin abu heif, honorary president, tawhid helal, president, abdel kader fahmy, vice-president, and samir beltagi, secretary general, of the egyptian table tennis federation, as well as responsible members of the cairo and alexandria table tennis federations.

counsellor of the chinese embassy here yin teh-hsin and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Football Team Arrives in Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

china's kwangtung provincial football team with chi yi-fu as its leader arrived in santa isabel yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the ministry of education of equatorial guinea, according to a report from that city.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese team were secretary general of the ministry of education job obiang mba, chief of the office of the ministry of foreign affairs victor ondo asi, director general of the national bureau of physical culture adolfo bote, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry agustin nse nfumu and personages from the sports circles.

chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of National Council of French Employers Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its president paul huvelin.

present were leading members of chinese national import and export corporations and other organizations concerned.

present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, madame manac'h and embassy officials.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets and Fetes Delegation of National Council of French Employers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo today met with and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its president paul huvelin. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations li chuan, wang pen-tso and sun so-chang.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h and embassy officials attended the banquet.

CHINA AND ITALY

Sino-Italian Government Agreement on Maritime Transport Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

an agreement on maritime transport between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of italy was signed here today for developing friendly relations and cooperation in maritime transport between the two countries.

yang chieh, chinese minister of communications, and giussepe lupis, italian minister of merchant marine, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Yang Chieh Meet Italian Government Merchant Marine Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of communications yang chieh this morning met and had a friendly conversation with giussepe lupis, italian minister of merchant marine, and all members of the italian government merchant marine delegation he is leading.

the members of the delegation present on the occasion included folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china.

dr. nunzio d'angelo, general director of the bureau of maritime transport and traffic, and marco pisa, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including wang pen-tso, cheng to-pin, pai chun-ching, han li-ping and yu chuan-hsi.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Junior Swimmers Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation arrived here from changsha by air today after a visit to central south china's hunan province. it was welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, leading members of other departments chang hsi-jang and lu ching-che and dozens of chinese swimming coaches and swimmers.

the delegation arrived in hunan from kwangchow on october 3. on october 5 evening, the hunan provincial branch of the all-china sports federation held a ceremony in changsha to warmly welcome the delegation. shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments were present at the welcoming ceremony and the friendly contest that followed.

tatsuo miyazaki, leader, isao nukaga, deputy leader and secretary-general, of the delegation, and all members of the delegation attended the ceremony.

a warm atmosphere of china-japan friendship prevailed at the swimming pool where the friendly contest was held. amid music and applause, the swimmers of the two countries, led by the national flags of the two countries, marched shoulder to shoulder into the swimming arena. shang tzu-chin and tatsuo miyazaki and isao nukaga met with the swimmers of the two countries.

the junior swimmers from japan and china showed good results in two friendly matches which included 27 boys' and girls' events. one japanese and two chinese records were improved.

while in hunan, the young japanese friend made a special trip to shaoshan, the home village of the chinese people's

great leader chairman mao, and visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. during their stay in changsha, they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the newly completed hsiangchiang river bridge. the guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

Japan-China Friendship Junior Swimmers Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

the chinese water sports federation gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation. leader of the delegation is tatsuo miyazaki and deputy leader and secretary-general is isao nukaga.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned chao cheng-hung, li fu-teh and chi pao-shu, as well as chinese swimming coaches and swimmers.

chang hsi-jang, a leading member of the chinese water sports federation, and tatsuo miyazaki spoke at the banquet. they cheered the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of the two countries would constantly grow.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Kathmandu Meeting Marks Chinese National Day and 11th Anniversary of Nepal-China Boundary Treaty

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 6, 1972)

the nepal-china friendship association held a meeting here yesterday evening to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 11th anniversary of the signing of the boundary treaty between the kingdom of nepal and the people's republic of china.

the meeting was presided over by rudra prasad giri, minister without portfolio and acting foreign minister.

prime minister kirti nidhi bista, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, prime minister bista extended greetings and good wishes to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, and to the chinese people and other chinese leaders. he said, "the founding of the people's republic of china has contributed considerably to the cause of world peace. the policies, programmes, plans and constructional and development activities undertaken by china have provided a great inspiration for the neighbouring nations."

referring to the nepal-china boundary treaty, he said, "historical legacies like border problems were resolved peacefully on the basis of mutual understanding."

he stressed, "nepal-china friendship, which has become a living reality, will have a considerable impact on world peace and peace in southeast asia."

bista said, "the people's republic of china, with the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations, is now in a position to contribute to make the lofty ideals of the united nations meaningful."

he said, "the epoch-making political trips to china by president nixon of america and prime minister tanaka of japan pointed to the fact that the people's republic of china is indispensable to peace in the world. the trips will also establish the fact that china is ready to collaborate with other nations for peace."

chairman poorna bahadur of the nepal-china friendship association said, "friendship between nepal and china is being strengthened day by day on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. china has been following these principles not only verbally but in actual practice."

he added, "china has never tried to exercise improper pressure, interference or encroachment on nepal despite her big size, strength and population, nor have we ever felt so. we are satisfied with this and regard it as an ideal example of friendship."

he stressed, "the great nepalese people who love their sovereignty and independence attach great significance to their friendship and cooperation with the chinese people and are willing to contribute to the cause of world peace by maintaining this friendship and cooperation in the future."

chinese ambassador tsao chih said, "we note with pleasure that under the leadership of his late majesty king mahendra and his majesty king birendra, the nepalese

government and people have scored remarkable achievements in developing their national economy and building their own country by mobilizing manpower and utilizing their domestic resources. in the international arena, nepal is playing an increasingly important role."

tsao chih said, "the royal government of nepal persists in pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and resolutely safeguards national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese government and people express great admiration for their spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle."

tsao chih said, "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the nepalese government in its just struggle for safeguarding national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

he said in conclusion, "let us strive hand in hand for the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between china and nepal."

among the more than 700 people present at the meeting were rabindranath sharma, minister of general administration, water and power, law and justice; jog mehar shrestha, minister of home, panchayat and land reform; prayag raj singh suwal, minister of works, transport and health; tulsi giri, former chairman of the council of ministers; rajeswar devkota, former chairman of the national panchayat; gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, former foreign minister; other high-ranking government officials, national panchayat members and prominent figures.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to nepal attended the meeting.

members of the visiting chinese badminton delegation and japanese badminton team were also present.

representatives of the chinese technical team working in nepal, other officials of the chinese embassy and chinese nationals in kathmandu were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Cultural Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean cultural delegation. leader of the delegation is li

chang son, minister of culture, and deputy leader is li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union.

attending the banquet were wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and literary and art workers shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao teh, chang ying-wu, wang liang-chih, tien kuang-wen, li teh-lun, hsueh lei, wang chia-chen, hsueh chin-hou, hsieh fang, chou ho-tung and cheng kuo-chuan.

comrade li chang son and comrade wu teh made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

comrade li chang son said: "during our stay in china, the country of our comrades-in-arms, the korean cultural delegation has been given a warm welcome and reception everywhere by the fraternal chinese people and literary and art workers. we have experienced the profound friendship of the fraternal chinese people for the korean people. we have seen the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people under the guidance of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party in all fields of revolution and construction, and the progress made by the chinese literary and art workers on the road of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. after the delegation goes home, it will definitely convey this fraternal friendship to the korean people and literary and art workers."

comrade wu teh said: "the comrades on the korean cultural delegation have brought to the chinese people and their literary and art workers the valuable experience the korean people have gained in the socialist revolution and construction and in culture and art under the wise guidance of their great leader, comrade premier kim il sung. we have learned many things from them. this is a great encouragement to us. the visit of the delegation has made positive contributions to strengthening the revolutionary friendship between the people and literary and art workers of china and korea and promoting the cultural exchange between the two countries."

he added: "we are glad to see that the korean literary and art workers, in line with the teachings of comrade premier kim il sung, have created many excellent works reflecting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the korean people and their socialist revolution and construction to inspire and educate the people with the revolutionary tradition and communist spirit. we warmly congratulate the korean literary and art workers on their fruitful achievements and heartily wish them still greater successes."

a korean documentary film entitled "may the song of friendship be passed on from generation to generation" was shown before the banquet began. the film records the korea visit by the shanghai dance drama troupe of china. it was produced by the korean documentary film studio.

the korean cultural delegation arrived in peking from changsha on october 7. during its stay in changsha, the delegation visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the communist party of china and watched a puppet shadow show. it also made an excursion to shaoshan to see chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

Pyongyang Meeting Welcomes Vacationing Group of Workers of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 8, 1972)

a mass meeting was held by the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea at the pyongyang grand theatre yesterday to warmly welcome the vacationing group of the workers of the communist party of china headed by wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, with kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and the leading member of its organizational department, as deputy-head.

present at the meeting were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, and secretary of the party central committee; kim yong nam, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first vice-director of its international department; kang song san, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee; kang hui won, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; and han byong hui, secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee and the people of pyongyang city.

all members of the visiting vacationing group of c.p.c. workers and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of korea, were present at the meeting.

comrades kang song san and wang shou-tao spoke at the meeting which was filled with an atmosphere of great unity and revolutionary friendship between the two parties and the peoples of china and korea.

in the name of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee and all the party members and labouring people of pyongyang, comrade kang song san extended warm welcome to the vacationing group of c.p.c. workers.

he dwelt on the magnificent successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution achieved by the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung. he said, "all of this shows clearly the great vitality of the revolutionary line and policies of the chinese communist party."

"the korean people rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal chinese people as over their own successes and congratulate them warmly on these successes."

he said: "the recognition of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china and establishment of diplomatic relations with her have now become an irresistible trend of the era. the long-term wicked policy of imperialism to blockade china has gone totally bankrupt."

he said, "we welcome the termination of the abnormal state and the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan, considering that this accords with the interests of the chinese and japanese peoples and contributes to the relaxation of tension in asia and the maintenance of peace and security in this region." "the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between china and japan is another telling blow to the imperialists who attempt to cook up 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan', 'one china, two governments'".

he went on, "the korean people resolutely support the just struggle of the chinese people to liberate taiwan province and warmly hail the daily increasing influence of the people's republic of china in international relations".

comrade kang song san said, "the two parties and peoples of our two countries hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, unite closely and launch struggle to make great contributions to the revolutionary people of the world in their common struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the cause of socialism. through this common struggle the friendship and unity of our two parties and the people of our two countries have displayed greater vitality." "the friendship and solidarity between korea and china is the solid friendship and solidarity between communist revolutionary comrades firmly united in the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, an unbreakable friendship and solidarity between true class allies who are positively supporting and closely cooperating with each other for the realization of the

common goal and ideal and an everlasting friendship and solidarity between genuine revolutionary peoples who are determined to resolutely oppose imperialism and carry the revolution through to the end".

comrade wang shou-tao expressed heartfelt thanks to the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee for holding the meeting to welcome the vacationing group of the c.p.c. workers. he conveyed to the w.p.k. members and the korean people the cordial regards of the c.p.c. members and the chinese people.

he then referred to the fact that the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, relying closely on the broad masses of korean people, has won the fatherland's independence and national liberation and established the democratic people's republic of korea of proletarian dictatorship through protracted revolutionary struggle. in the post-war period, the workers' party of korea, leading all the party members and the people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, persevering in the line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence", giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and dashing forward with the impact of chollima, has built the backward colonial country into a prosperous socialist state".

referring to the question of korea's reunification, comrade wang shou-tao said, "the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity for realizing the reunification of korea put forth by comrade kim il sung last may are enjoying the full support and sympathy of the entire korean people and the world people. the july 4 north-south joint statement based on the above-mentioned principles constitutes a good start for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. the red cross societies of north and south korea recently held full-dress talks. all this demonstrates the ardent desire of the entire korean people and is a tremendous victory for the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland pursued by the workers' party and government of korea." he said, "the communist party of china and the chinese people resolutely support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the unshakable stand of the workers' party and government of korea on realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

he said in conclusion: "the two parties of china and korea are fraternal marxist-leninist parties. china and korea are close neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers. the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe together. in the past 50 years and more, the people of our two countries have supported each other and cooperated closely both in the years of stormy revolutionary

wars and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. this militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties and the peoples of our two countries are cemented with blood and are unbreakable."

he said: "following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, all members of the communist party of china and the chinese people will, as always, make every effort to constantly develop the revolutionary solidarity and militant friendship between the two parties and the peoples of our two countries."

their speeches were repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause.

at the end of the meeting, korean artists presented the korean revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Experts Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

an experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., arrived here by train today. it has come to discuss china's 1973 economic and military assistance to viet nam. the eight members of the delegation include dinh van tram, nguyen huu le and mai huu ich.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Navy Staff College Instructors and Cadets Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

a group of 17 instructors and cadets from the pakistan navy staff college led by captain a.w. bhombal, director of the college, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by hu peng-fei, deputy chief of staff of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the bureau of foreign affairs of the ministry of national defence.

present at the airport was commander m.a. qureshi, naval attache of the pakistan embassy in peking.

Deputy Commander of Navy Su Chen-hua Meets and Fetes Pakistan Navy Staff College Instructors and Cadets

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

su chen-hua, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met the visiting pakistan navy staff college instructors and cadets led by captain a.w. bhombal, director of the college, and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and the banquet was commander m.a. qureshi, naval attache of the pakistan embassy in peking.

leading members of departments concerned liu chu-ying, hu peng-fei, chang jui-chi and yin tso-chen were present at the meeting and the banquet.

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves Karachi for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Oct. 7, 1972)

the chinese football delegation with tu chien-as leader and pan kuei-lin as deputy leader left here for home today.

during its stay in karachi, the delegation played a friendly match with the karachi people's football team on the afternoon of october 5 at the invitation of the pakistan football federation.

among the 10,000 spectators were hayat mohammad khan sherpao, minister for fuel, power and resources; abdul hafeez pirada, minister for education and provincial coordination; due muhammed usto, minister for education; and abdul sattar gabol, president of the pakistan football federation and minister for labour of sind province. during the interval, they received the football players of the two countries.

miao chiu-jui, chinese consul-general in karachi, and chang pu-ke, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, also watched the match.

abdul sattar gabol gave a dinner on the evening of october 5 in honour of the delegation.

miao chiu-jui gave a luncheon on the delegation's visit to pakistan.

the chinese football delegation arrived here on october the first after its visit to sri lanka and afghanistan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Romanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian journalists' delegation led by szilagyi dezideriu, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "elore".

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were chang chi-chih, first deputy director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency, wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned liu ke-ming, li yen-nien, ting hsiang-chi and kuo chun-ching.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Li Chen, Chen Chieh Meet Giancarlo Ghironzi and San Marino Government Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, li chen, minister of public security, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here this evening with giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, and all members of the san marino government delegation he is leading.

the members of the delegation present were emilio della balda, secretary of state for internal affairs, marino benedetto belluzzi, expert on culture and education, emilio amati, expert on economy, trade and industry, and raffaele giardi, chancellor of the office of the foreign ministry.

present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned hu shu-tu, chu chuan-hsien, yu hui-min, yu chuan-hsi, tsu chin-shun and chao ching-tien.

Chi Peng-fei and Giancarlo Ghironzi Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, continued their friendly talks this afternoon.

Giancarlo Ghironzi and Other San Marino Guests Visit Art Handicrafts Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, and all members of the san marino government delegation he is leading visited the art handicrafts exhibition and the peking art handicrafts factory today.

when the distinguished san marino guests came to the art handicrafts exhibition this morning in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, people who were visiting there greeted them with warm applause.

secretary of state giancarlo ghironzi and the other distinguished guests went round all the halls of the exhibition where they inspected carvings, embroidery, lacquerware, tapestry and other articles on display.

in the afternoon, the distinguished guests visited the peking art handicrafts factory where the workers gathered at the gate to give the guests a welcome. a leading member of the factory revolutionary committee showed the guests round the workshops.

in the past few days, secretary of state ghironzi and the other distinguished san marino guests viewed the great wall, a ming tomb, the palace museum and relics unearthed during the cultural revolution. they were accompanied by li chen, chinese minister of public security, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade on different occasions during their sightseeing trips.

Giancarlo Ghironzi and Other Distinguished San Marino Guests Attend Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

members of the government delegation of the republic of san marino led by secretary of state for foreign affairs giancarlo ghironzi attended a concert here this evening.

the distinguished san marino guests were accompanied by chinese minister of public security li chen, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned wu yin-hsien, hu shu-tu and chu chuan-hsien.

the guests were entertained with a programme of chinese music including the piano concerto "the yellow river". the chinese musicians also presented "me ne so", a san marino song. the concert was well received by the distinguished san marino guests.

CHINA SIERRA LEONE

China to Send Medical Team to Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Freetown, Oct. 6, 1972)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of sierra leone on sending a chinese medical team to work in sierra leone was signed here today.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi and sierra leonean acting minister of external affairs bai koblo signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were sierra leonean minister of health hadson taylor and sierra leonean ambassador to china taylor-smith as well as chinese embassy officials.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Tung Pi-wu Greets Ugandan Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to general idi amin, president of the republic of uganda, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of uganda. the message reads:

his excellency general idi amin, president of the republic of uganda,

kampala

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of uganda, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the ugandan government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the republic of uganda achieve new successes on the road of advance of national independence. may the

republic of uganda enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the friendship between china and uganda develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, october 8, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UNCTAD Board Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 7, 1972)

china supports the reasonable demand of the developing countries to take part in multilateral trade negotiations and in the reform of the monetary system.

chinese representative chang chien-hua made this pledge here yesterday afternoon at the plenary meeting of the 12th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad).

the chinese representative expounded china's principled stand on the monetary problem. he sternly pointed out that the international monetary fund's failure so far to expel from it the representative of the chiang kai-shek clique is a gross trampling upon the resolution adopted by the 26th general assembly restoring to the people's republic of china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it.

chang chien-hua pointed out that the third session of unctad adopted a resolution on multilateral trade negotiations. "the chinese delegation holds that the fundamental spirit of the resolution should be respected and translated into action," he declared.

continuing, he said, "we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. affairs of the world should be handled by all countries of the world. we are firmly opposed to a few 'developed' countries who act in complete disregard of the interests of the third world and make decisions on vital issues of world economy and trade behind the back of the great majority of countries. the multilateral trade negotiations in 1973 should not in any way impair the interests of the developing

countries. the developing countries' demand for their full and effective participation in the forthcoming negotiations is their legitimate right, which they are entitled to enjoy. we hereby offer our support."

he added, "china is a developing country and belongs to the third world. although it is not prepared to participate in the proposed negotiations at present, it will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the third world and resolutely support the just stand and reasonable propositions of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economies. we oppose a very few countries who manipulate and monopolize international affairs and trade matters to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. we wish, together with the developing countries as well as other countries of the world, to work for the establishment of new-type international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit."

chang chien-hua recalled that the third session of unctad adopted a resolution related to the monetary problem. since the resolution was by no means satisfactory, the chinese delegation did not take part in the voting. but within a span of four months and more, he said, "this problem is now taken up again for consideration at the twelfth session of the board. the chinese delegation deems it necessary to restate its position in this regard.

"the monetary crisis with the dollar as its centre has seriously affected world trade and economy. the eruption of the monetary crisis has shown up the various contradictions, inherent in the capitalist system. the worsening of the dollar crisis is the inevitable result of the policies of war and aggression pushed by the u.s. government. in the wake of the official devaluation of the dollar, the introduction of floating the pound sterling has further aggravated the world monetary crisis. the economic and trade spheres remain in a state of chaos and unrest.

"it is entirely reasonable for the developing countries to oppose the manipulation of international monetary affairs by a few countries and demand their right to fully participate in the reform of the international monetary system. we have all along supported this just and reasonable demand."

he went on to say, "some developing countries have made proposals to the effect that a world monetary conference should be held to consider the reform of the monetary system, in which they can participate in the discussion and decision-making process on an equal footing. these proposals reflect the aspirations of the great majority of the developing countries. however, they have met with unfounded opposition and obstruction from a very few countries, who still insist that the international monetary fund is the decision-making body to carry out the reform

of the international monetary system, in order to secure the maintenance of its hegemonic status in financial spheres and to monopolize international monetary affairs continuously."

the reform of the international monetary system, he continued, should be conducted according to the following principles:

"1) all countries of the world, big or small, should be equal. the affairs concerning all countries of the world should be handled by all of them through mutual consultation and should admit of no monopoly by a few countries. imf can neither represent all countries nor can give effect to the principle of equality among all countries, big or small. for a long period of time the voting power in imf has been determined by the quota of its respective fund members. the making of an important decision requires a majority of 85 per cent of the votes. it follows that nothing can be done if those fund members who have a large share in the quota say 'no'. besides, it must be pointed out solemnly that this organization has hitherto failed to expel the chiang kai-shek clique from it in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the 26th general assembly on the restoration of all legitimate rights to the people's republic of china, thus grossly trampling upon the resolution adopted by the united nations.

"2) we hold that a world monetary conference should be held with a view to enabling all countries, big or small, to participate in the discussions on an equal basis, jointly work out practical solutions and make decisions. maybe it is a better modality. we are opposed to the acts of a few countries who make arbitrary decisions in complete disregard of the interests of the developing countries. the reform of the international monetary system should be carried out in such a way as to ensure that the developing countries can fully participate and their interests are fully taken into consideration and that it should be beneficial for the development of international trade.

"3) we maintain that before the reform of the monetary system has been carried out, the developing countries' demand for the establishment of a 'link' between 'the special drawing right' and 'additionat development finance' conforms to their needs. the just demand of the developing countries should be respected.

"4) the monetary crisis has inflicted great losses on the developing countries. the resolution entitled 'compensation for losses occasioned by the realignment of major currencies' adopted at the third session of unctad should be implemented.

"the prevailing international monetary situation in the capitalist world is seriously affecting international trade, in particular the foreign trade and economic

development of the developing countries. we hope that the developing countries get united, make concerted efforts and undertake adequate mutual consultation so as to play an active role in solving the present international monetary problem."

concluding his speech, the chinese representative added that china supports the measures taken by chile to safeguard state sovereignty, build an independent national economy and nationalize foreign companies. "this is the internal affairs of chile which brooks no foreign interference," he stressed.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Delegations of Three Countries to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister for foreign affairs, met respectively here this afternoon chairmen of the delegations of three countries to the u.n. general assembly. they were mansour khalid, chairman of the delegation and minister for foreign affairs of the sudan, henri lopes, chairman of the delegation and foreign minister of the people's republic of the congo, and khalil abou hamad, chairman of the delegation and foreign minister of lebanon.

they held friendly conversations on each occasion.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chu Mu-chih, Lu Ying, Chang Wen-chin and Peng Hua Meet Delegation of American Society of Newspaper Editors

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry, this evening met with all members of the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by j. edward murray, president, and arthur c. deck, vice-president, of the society. they had a long conversation.

the members of the delegation at the meeting were warren h. phillips, millard c. browne, robert m. white the second, john hughes, james a. clendinen, wilbur e. elston, isaac william hill, robert g. fichenberg, charles l. bennett, george chaplin, emmett dedmon, charles s. rowe, john h. sengstacke, william b. dickinson, william h. hornby, norman e. isaacs, don e. carter, michael j. ogden, gene giancarlo and john duprey.

leading members and staff members of chinese departments present on the occasion were chang chang-hai, pu chao-min, ting yang-yen, ma yu-chen, chi chao-chu, yao wei, liang chung-lin, yu chung-ching, chi ching, yeh chin, hu feng-hsien, liu chen-ying and jen hung-fu.

Chiao Kuan-hua Attends Dinner Given by William Rogers

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister for foreign affairs, attended, on invitation, a dinner given in new york yesterday evening by william p. rogers, chairman of the u.s. delegation to the u.n. general assembly and secretary of state of the united states.

present at the dinner on the chinese side was also huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative of china to the united nations.

present on the american side was george bush, permanent representative of the united states to the united nations.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Walter Scheel

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, called on walter scheel, minister of foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, here today.

they had a friendly conversation.

END

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